FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 233 4 December 1986

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Communique Issued on Defense Ministers Meeting [cross-reference] AA 1
Jaruzelski Receives Ministers [Warsaw] AA 1
Briefs: CEMA Telecommunications Meeting AA 1

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

Romanian Delegate Addresses Vienna CSCE Meeting BB 1
Security Issues [SCINTEIA 17 Nov] BB 1
Trade Issues [AGERPRES] BB 1
Polish Delegates Address Vienna Conference BB 2
Military Issues [PAP] BB 2
Mediterranean Proposals [PAP] BB 2

ALBANIA

Alia, Carcani Receive Further Greetings B 1
Miska Conducts Talks With PRK Delegation B 1
Wreath-Laying Ceremony B 2
Leaders Attend Anniversary Meetings in Districts B 2

BULGARIA

Leaders Congratulate SFRY Leaders on National Day C 1
Zhivkov Greets Laos' Phomvihan on Reelection [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 16 Nov] C 1
Doynov Returns From Working Visit to USSR C 2
Tanchev Visits Kuwait, Meets With Amir C 2
Imams Training Said To Disprove Turkish 'Slanders' [OTECHESTVEN FRONT 28 Nov] C 3
Atanasov Receives New Romanian Ambassador [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Nov] C 4
Briefs: Cooperation With FEC Schools; Warsaw TU Congress Delegation; Cuban Sports Cooperation C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek To Visit PRC 'In Near Future' D 1
PRAVDA Journalists Assess USSR 'Restructuring' D 1
1987 Trade Protocol Signed With Hungary [RUDE PRAVO 25 Nov] D 2
Husak Chairs CPCZ Consultative Meeting D 2
Dissident Writer Under Police Surveillance [AFP] D 3
Trade Union Council Session Adopts Cadre Changes [PRACE 25 Nov] D 4
Pitra Addresses Agricultural Academy Meeting D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Kessler Addresses Border Troops on Anniversary E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29-30 Nov]
Beil, USSR Trade Minister Sign Protocol E 6
Economic Relationship 'Unique' E 7
Mittag, USSR Production Chiefs E 7
People's Chamber Approves USSR Arms Appeal E 7
Honecker, Stoph Hail Albanian National Day E 9

HUNGARY

Romanian Joint Economic Committee Begins Talks F 1
PZPR's Glowczyk Arrives in Budapest F 1
PRC Electronics Minister Visits 21-27 Nov F 1
Kadar, Others Bid Farewell to U.S. Envoy F 1
Veres Concludes Trade Talks in Uruguay F 2
Lazar Visits Borsod County, Chemical Works F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 27 Nov]

POLAND

Messner Addresses OPZZ Congress 30 November G 1
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 1 Dec]
Congress Adopts Amended Statute G 13
Congress Closes 30 Nov G 13
Briefs: Mongolian Radio, TV Accord; Troops Leave for Golan G 13

ROMANIA

CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek Visits 27-29 Nov H 1
[SCINTEIA 30 Nov]
Seen Off by Totu H 2
Popescu-Led RCP Delegation Visits USSR H 3
Trade Protocol Signed With Indonesia H 3
Rabbi Warns of New Wave of Antisemitism [AFP] H 3
Briefs: Jiu Valley Coal Output H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Renovica, USSR's Chebrikov Discuss Bilateral Ties I 1
CSSR Foreign Minister Makes Official Visit I 1
Economic Talks With Dizdarevic I 1
International Issues Discussed I 1
Meets With Hasani I 2
Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner I 3
Chnoupek Ends Talks, Departs I 3
General Jovicic Assesses Political Situation I 3
[NARODNA ARMIJA 13 Nov]
SAWPY Committee Reacts to Criticism of Tito I 5
[BORBA 14 Nov]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING

For the communique of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee meeting in Warsaw 1-3 December, carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 December, see the Communist Relations section of the 4 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page BB 1.

Jaruzelski Receives Ministers

LD031522 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski has received the heads of delegations of fraternal socialist armies which are participating in a meeting of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee. Also present was Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

During the meeting General Wojciech Jaruzelski was briefed on the course so far of the defense minister's meeting and recommendations adopted there for further deepening and expansion of socialist cooperation. Attention was drawn to the need for strengthening the defensive capabilities of the Joint Armed Forces in order to secure the unfailing security and peaceful development of the Warsaw Pact states.

Referring to the present international situation and the threats transpiring from its development, Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed to the need to step up the struggle to defend world peace, particularly against the threat of nuclear annihilation. He stressed the role and importance of the peaceful policy of the socialist states in this struggle.

BRIEFS

CEMA TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEETING -- Prague Nov 28 (CTK) -- The Council of Chief Constructors of a Unified System of Telecommunications Equipment of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance Permament Commission for the Radio Engineering and Electronic Industry ended its four-day session by signing a protocol at Karlovy Vary, West Bohemia today. Some seven dozen experts from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union signed agreements on cooperation in the development of the telecommunications equipment system and exchanged information on the progress of work in individual countries. The development is to be followed by the production and construction of the international network some time after 1992. Czechoslovakia has been assigned the task of main switchboards for telephone exchanges in this division of labour. The unified system of telecommunications equipment is one of the main tasks of the CMEA states comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress up to the year 2000. It is aimed at developing equipment for the transmission of all types of digital information and thus achieving maximum quality of communications and cuts in energy, material and labour consumption. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 2055 GMT 28 Nov 86 LD]

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES VIENNA CSCE MEETING

Security Issues

AU261529 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Nov 86 p 6

[Report by Dumitru Tinu on "Romanian Delegation's Address at All-European Meeting in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna (AGERPRES) -- Within the framework of the all-European meeting in Vienna, discussions are continuing on how the Helsinki Final Act provisions and those of the Madrid document are being implemented and on the future trend of the process of security in Europe.

During the discussions, the Romanian delegation dealt at length with the targets faced by the current forum in Vienna, which is designed to contribute to intensified efforts by all participating states to strengthen security, achieve disarmament, and broadly develop cooperation at various levels. And our country's representative stressed in his speech that Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu believe that in the current circumstances a comprehensive disarmament program has to be implemented which, along with nuclear disarmament, should incorporate measures aimed at radically reducing conventional weapons and other disarmament measures. Such a program should include the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the current century. Our country is for a cutback of a least 50 percent in conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures by the year 2000 and -- as a first step in this direction -- for the implementation of the measures proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries in their Budapest Appeal in June 1986.

Romania believes, our country's representative continued, that it is of the utmost importance for the Vienna meeting to adopt the decision on convening a second stage of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. The mandate of such a conference should include the examination and negotiation of tangible disarmament measures and also the examination of new measures for trust and security, particularly regarding limiting military activities. Our country favors measures for a real cutback in weapons, troops, and military expenditures.

Stressing that Romania favors the application and observation of all principles designed to govern relations between states, the speaker stressed that this is a basic requirement of cooperation between states in a united Europe of peace and cooperation.

Taking into consideration the important role played by economic exchanged and cooperation in increasing trust and understanding, our country believes that the Vienna meeting should clearly advocate the elimination of any kind of restriction and obstacles in economic exchanges. At the same time, the Romanian delegation spoke out for expanding cooperation in the area so culture to become better acquainted with all the most valuable things created by mankind.

Trade Issues

AU291722 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1143 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna (AGERPRES) 29/11/1986 -- Speaking in the Vienna all-European meeting's working body on economic and technical-scientific cooperation, the Romanian representative outlined Romania's position on the economic ties among the European states and said that economic cooperation was essential both for a growth of relations among states and a peaceful climate, and for each country's economic and social development.

The speaker dealt with some of his country's foreign trade achievements and concerns and underlined the need for new, modern forms of cooperation to expand and diversify trade. He showed in context that Romania was firmly for the elimination of all restrictions and discriminations, for a free and fair trade which required that the developed states should pledge to renounce practices that are incompatible with their international commitments, eliminate obstacles of all kinds and not raise new barriers.

Surveying inter-European trade and the difficulties facing the CSCE countries in the development and diversification of mutual trade, Romanian delegate showed his country's position on the negative aspects of the world economy as well as Romania's actions and proposals for a global settlement of the underdevelopment problems, for the achievement of a new international economic order.

POLISH DELEGATES ADDRESS VIENNA CONFERENCE

Military Issues

LD270320 Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, Nov. 26: Addressing the debates of the working group for European security of the Vienna '86 CSCE conference today, Poland's representative Edmund Staniewski said that Poland positively sized up the results of the Stockholm conference but it also thought that many problems remained unsolved in the field of confidence building measures that should become the subject of further work by the conference after it resumes debates. Of particular importance are: mutual notification by states taking part in independent exercises of air and naval forces, means limiting military activity and many other questions.

Staniewski also pointed to proposals made by states parties to the Warsaw Treaty last October 15, suggesting that the conference should possibly shortly start negotiations on reduction of conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe and further development of confidence and security building measures.

Poland does not share a view that one should wait for defining the conference's mandate till experiences are collected from implementing decisions of the Stockholm Conference. It will be possible to gather such assessments already after implementing the first confidence building measures of a new generation, that is conveying annual time-tables of planned military activity, to be accomplished till December.

Mediterranean Proposals

LD011932 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 1 Dec 86

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, Dec. 1 -- Addressing the session of the CSCE meeting 'Vienna 86' devoted to security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region, Polish delegate Tomasz Gos said that it is time to initiate the process of detente in that region. To this end it is necessary to accede to the proposal for an international conference on the Middle East, on the grounds of the proper U.N. resolutions and in tune with the right of nations to self-determination, to take a constructive stand on the Soviet proposal to withdraw U.S. and Soviet Navies from the Mediterranean Sea and to positively analyse proposals by the committee of foreign ministers of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty of last October 15 on transforming the Mediterranean region into a zone of stable peace, good neighbourhood and cooperation, said the Polish delegate.

ALIA, CARCANI RECEIVE FURTHER GREETINGS

AU032048 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Tirana, December 3 (ATA) -- On occasion of November 29, the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received messages from heads of state and prime ministers through which they express their wishes for the happiness of the people and prosperity of the country, for the development of the relations with our country.

Comrade Ramiz Alia has received messages of greetings from the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand; the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, chairman of the Frelimo party, Joaquim Alberto Chissano; the president of Iceland, Vigdis Finnbogadottir; the president of the Arab Republic of Yemen, general commander of the Armed Forces, general secretary of the General Congress of the People, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih; the chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya; the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Hussain Mohammad Ershad; the Great Duke of Luxembourg, Jean; the premier of the Government of the French Republic, Jacques Chirac; the president of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, general secretary of the Polisario Front, Mohamed Abdelazis.

Comrade Adil Carcani has also received messages of greeting from the head of Government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, Lubomir Strougal.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Carcani have received messages of greetings from the members of the "Scanderbeg" patriotic society in Argentina. Comrade Ramiz Alia has received messages of greetings from the head of the "Naim Frasheri" branch of the "Shqiperia e Lire" [Free Albania] patriotic organisation, Hulusi Kavo, as well as from the "Perparimi" [Progress] women's society of New York. Comrade Ramiz Alia has received a message of greetings from the Albanians residing in Bulgaria. [passage omitted]

MISKA CONDUCTS TALKS WITH PRK DELEGATION

AU032028 Tirana ATA in English 0804 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 3 (ATA) -- Talks were conducted yesterday between the delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania led by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, and the delegation of the National Assembly of the PR of Kampuchea led by the chairman of the Assembly, Chea Sim, at the seat of the People's Assembly.

Participating in the talks were the vice chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Jashar Menzelxhiu; the vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and others.

Present in the talks from the Cambodian side were the vice chairman of the National Assembly, Nu Beng, and other members of the delegation.

During the talks, which were conducted in a warm atmosphere, both sides evaluated the friendly relations existing between the two countries and expressed the desire for their further development and for the promotion of the cooperation between the People's Assembly of Albania and the National Assembly of Cambodia. Opinions were also exchanged on the situation in the Southeast Asia and on some other questions of the international political situation.

The delegation of the National Assembly of Cambodia, led by its chairman, Chea Sim, visited on December 2 the Museum of National History in the capital, where it was acquainted with the history of our people, with their struggles and efforts for freedom, independence, liberation of th homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

On this visit the delegation was accompanied by the vice chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Jashar Menzelxhiu, and the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj.

On the same day the Cambodian delegation visited the exhibition "Albania Today" which reflects the achievements of the Albanian people in th construction of socialism.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

AU032035 Tirana ATA in English 0803 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 3 (ATA) The delegation of the National Assembly of Cambodia, headed by its chairman, Chea Sim, yesterday paid homages to and laid a wreath at the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Martyrs of the Nation Cemetery. The delegation also laid a wreath at the "Mother Albania" monument.

Attending the ceremony were also the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska; the chairman of the Presidency of Tirana District People's Council, Xhemal Tafaj, and others.

LEADERS ATTEND ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS IN DISTRICTS

AU291548 Tirana ATA in English 1142 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 29 (ATA) -- On occasion of November 28 and 29, celebrations, solemn meetings and other activities were organized in all the districts of the country. Attending were working people of work and production centers, different institutions, cooperativists, heroes of the people and the socialist labour, veterans, members and relatives of the families of the martyrs, deputies, counsellors, military men as well as leading cadres of the organs of the party, state power and the mass organizations in the districts.

The member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the party, Foto Cami, and the first secretary of the district party committee, Muho Asllani, attended the activities organized in Shkoder. The member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the party, Lenka Cuko, and the first secretary of the district party committee, Girjako Mihali, were in Durres; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bekteshi, in Korce; the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and minister of home affairs, Hekuran Isai, in Elbasan; the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and minister of the people's defence, Prokop Murra, in Librazhd; the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and minister of industry and mining, Hajredin Celiku, in Tropoje; the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the party, Vangjel Cerrava, in Gjirokaster; the vice chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Xhafer Spahiu, and the first secretary of the District Party Committee, Pali Miska, in Fier; the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Nexhmije Hoxha, in Kruje; the member of the Central Committee of the party, Ajet Ylli, in Skrapar.

Solemn meetings and various activities were also organized in the other districts of the country.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SFRY LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU282155 Sofia BTA in English 2015 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia, November 28 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, has cabled greetings to Mr Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and to Mr Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of their country's national day.

The telegrams express the conviction that the contacts between the BCP and the L.C.Y. wil help Bulgaria and Yugoslavia futher promote and expand their relations of all-round cooperation, which benefits their peoples and is their common contribution to peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and the world at large.

On the same occasion, Mr Georgi Atansov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has greeted Mr Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, and Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a message of greetings to Mr Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

ZHIVKOV GREETS LAOS' PHOMVIHAN ON REELECTION

AU261123 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Nov 86 p 1

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, to Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, on his reelection to this post]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kayson Phomvihan,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my personal behalf I most cordially greet you on your reelection as general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee.

Your reelection as LPRP Central Committee general secretary is an expression of the high respect and great confidence the Lao communists and people have in you, and of the strengthening and developing the LPRP and to defending the national independence and constructing the new society in your country.

We are deeply convinced that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples will further develop and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We wish you, dear Comrade Phomvihan, good health and successes in your highly responsible activity for the benefit of the fraternal Lao people, and the progress of the LPRP.

DOYNOV RETURNS FROM WORKING VISIT TO USSR

AU032112 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The working visit to Moscow of the delegation led by Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council at the Council of Ministers, ended. The delegation had 3 days of meetings and talks with many Soviet state and economic leaders, such as Nikolay Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Ivan Silayev and Yuriy Maslyukov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers; and chairmen of committees.

The delegation discussed matters pertaining to further developing and expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the integrational processes between the two countries.

Today the delegation led by Comrade Ognyan Doynov met Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Vladimir Lukyanenko, minister of chemical and petroleum machine building; and Yuriy Boyev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, topical issues of economic cooperation were discussed. Today the delegation returned to Bulgaria.

TANCHEV VISITS KUWAIT, MEETS WITH AMIR

AU031959 Sofia BTA in English 1829 GMT 3 Dec 86

["Bulgaria and Kuwait Broaden Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, December 3 (BTA) -- Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, received today Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, who arrived here on an official visit.

Mr Petur Tanchev expressed Bulgaria's willingness to further develop the relations between Bulgaria and Kuwait in the spirit of the agreements between the heads of state of Bulgaria and Kuwait. He noted Bulgaria's high assessment for Kuwait's realistic policy and its constructive role in the Middle East and in the Nonaligned Countries' Movement.

The amir of Kuwait noted with satisfaction the good prospects for the development of the bilateral friendly relations which have already become traditional and are based on trust, mutual understanding, equality and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Kuwait's head of state assessed highly Bulgaria's consistent and peace-loving policy and her principled support for the efforts to find a just solution to the Middle East and Palestinian issues. The two politicians agreed that the preservation of peace is the most important task. They spoke in support for the Soviet proposals on reducing and eliminating all nuclear weapons and on the prevention of the militarization of space. They noted that Bulgaria and Kuwait support the proposal on the calling of an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the U.N. and with the participation of all countries concerned.

The head of state of Kuwait and Bulgaria's first vice president voiced concern over the situation in Lebanon. They agreed that the termination of the Iran-Iraq conflict and its resolving by peaceful means would be in the interest of those two countries and will strengthen world peace.

Mr. Petur Tanchev had a meeting later today with Prime Minister and Crown Prince Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, with whom he discussed the further broadening of the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Kuwait. The Bulgarian guest had a meeting with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, with whom he discussed matters related to the international situation.

IMAMS TRAINING SAID TO DISPROVE TURKISH 'SLANDERS'

AU021439 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 28 Nov 86 p 3

[Anka Karadzhova article: "How We See Our Role -- Interviewing the Participants in the Imam Training Course in Sofia on the Slanders of Three Turkish Newspapers"]

[Excerpts] All mosques will be closed and our fellows countrymen will be unable to pray together. MILLIYET, 6 July 1985.

The Bulgarian Government has closed many of the mosques in the country for sermons and prayers. CUMHURIYET, 14 February 1986.

The mosque in Pleven has been turned into a barber's shop. TERDJUMAN 20 March 1986.

First of all, a few words about the imam training course organized and carried out under the program of the Chief Mufti's office in Sofia. It lasts for 6 months. Taking part are 28 imams from different parts of the country. Some of them have previously finished theological school and are deepening their knowledge of the course, while others are training now.

But let us quote from a document which the course Yosif Terziev kindly made available to us. The first chapter of the Statute of the Muslim Faith in the People's Republic of Bulgaria states in Article 4 (2): "The Muslim faith may maintain its own spiritual education institution in order to train priests."

Yosif Terziev is satisfied with the work of the course members and the instructors. The principals disciplines are: history of Islam, Muslim doctrine, reading and study of the Koran, Bulgarian language and literature, the state and legal systems, history and geography of Bulgaria, and so forth. [passage omitted]

With Asen Indzhov, the district imam in the town of Yakoruda, Smolyan Okrug, we opened the discussion concerning the fabrications which the reactionary Turkish newspapers are spreading about the Bulgarian Muslims, closed mosques, murdered imams...

"We have two mosques in our region, and both are always open for anyone who wants to come. And I, as you can see, am studying here. My two sons and wife are working in Yakoruda. I finished theological school years ago, and now I am particularly grateful that I have been given the opportunity to add to my knowledge. I am happy that we are studying Arabic. They give us interesting lectures on our people's history. And the conditions for work and recreation here are marvelous. The first thing I did when I was in Yakoruda on 7 November was to tell my people and my friends about the course."

Imam Stoyan Rusinov from the village of Dolno Izvorovo, Stara Zagora Okrug, then joins in the conversation:

"I am very worried about the examinations in Arabic and Muslim doctrine. But of course an imam must know a lot nowadays. How do I view my role as a priest? I have to educate people in labor and loyalty to Bulgaria, to our people. As for the slanders, I would reply as follows: If the mosques had been closed, if the imams had been persecuted and murdered, would we, 28 imams from throughout Bulgaria, be studying here under such erudite lecturers as Ivaylo Isaev, Yosif Kirilov, Svetoslav Dukhovnikov, and Sasho Naumov? Would the mosque in the town of Kazanluk in my native region be undergoing repairs at the state's expense, for example? I want to say something further to our evil-wishers, who are at a loss as to what o invent in order to blacken our life -- in my home area people don't lend their ears to rumors. They have heard so many lies and have been convinced so many times that the nationalistic circles in Turkey are viciously slandering Bulgaria and our people that they cannot believe them."

ATANASOV RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU281707 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Nov 86 p 8

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received Vasile Pungan, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The meeting was attended by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FRG SCHOOLS -- Sofia, November 25 (BTA) -- Documents for cooperation were signed here today between the University of Sofia and higher schools from the FRG. The working programme of the Sovia University and the University of Hamburg is for the 1987-1989 period and envisages scientific exchange in the field of Slavonic studies, Germanistic studies, archeology, mineralogy, oceanography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, informatics. The cooperation programme between the University of Sofia and the University of Saarbruecken for 1987 includes themes for joint scientific research whose results will serve as a basis for joint publications. The course of lectures on Bulgarian language in the University of Saarland will continue. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1726 GMT 25 Nov 86 AU]

WARSAW TU CONGRESS DELEGATION -- A delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions led by its chairman Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, left yesterday for Warsaw to take part in the second national meeting (the first congress) of the National Trade Union Accord. The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by secretaries of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions. Also present was Wieslaw Bek, the Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Nov 86 p 6 AU]

CUBAN SPORTS COOPERATION -- Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council, received Conrado Martinez Corono, chairman of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education, and Recreation of Cuba. They discussed issues related to the further development of the cooperation between the two countries in the field of physical education and sport. The meeting was attended by Trendafil Martinski, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sport. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Nov 86 p 6 AU]

CHNOUPEK TO VISIT PRC 'IN NEAR FUTURE'

LD031903 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek will visit the PRC in the near future. He has been invited for an official visit by Wu Xueqian, member of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs.

PRAVDA JOURNALISTS ASSESS USSR 'RESTRUCTURING'

AU031500 [Editorial report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 26 and 28 November carries the last two installments of its series of articles entitled "A Mobilizing Movement Called Restructuring; A PRAVDA Brigade Studies New Experiences of Soviet Communists." The articles, which are signed by Leopold Kasa, deputy head of a CPSL Central Committee department; Vladimir Jancura, PRAVDA's correspondent in Moscow; and Lubos Kriz, a PRAVDA staff journalist, give an account of the authors' recent "study visit" to the Soviet Union.

On 26 November, on page 4, PRAVDA carries the 1,900-word sixth article in the series, which is subtitled "Place for Open Dialogue." It deals with the role of sociological research in the work of the Moscow media and in political decisionmaking.

The authors of the PRAVDA series open the installment by citing the statement of Boris Yeltsin, the Mosdcow party chief, that "there exists no ceiling for criticism and no limits to what may be published." They note that the truth of this has been confirmed to them not only by Soviet journalists, but that they themselves were able to convince themselves of it when "thrilled, we read materials published by MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, the press organ of the Moscow Gorkom, in which, frequently, even central institutions and high-ranking functionaries become the target of sharp and specific criticism."

The article goes on to discuss the use of the work of Moscow sociologists in the Moscow media. It says that, contrary to past practices, mass media not only shape public opinion, but also "reflect it more and more faithfully." They are assisted in this by the Sociological Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which supplies not only the party and state agencies in Moscow, but also the local press, with its "fresh findings about shifts in public opinion." The institute maintains its own Center for Public Opinion Research, which regularly surveys the views of Muscovites and the inhabitants of other Soviet cities about the "most relevant and burning problems of social development."

These surveys are either ordered by party agencies or they are conducted at the center's own initiative. According to Viktor Britvin, the head of the center, until only a year ago the center was only a minor department of the academy's Sociological Research Institute; it is only under the new "city fathers" with their "penchant for sociology and scientific management in general" that it has obtained its current "far greater powers and influence."

According to the PRAVDA article, the center cooperates closely with the editorial offices of Moscow IZVESTIYA, which it supplies with material for its regular "Resonance" column, and with SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The center's sociologists also regularly survey the views of the readers of the central Soviet press on its contents and quality and, according to the article, the Soviet newspapers "do not hesitate to publish them, even if they are not favorable."

The article stresses that the results of the center's polls also affect party resolutions. In this context it notes the CPSU leadership's decision to abandon the planned change in the flow of Siberian rivers, as well resolutions on changes in the methods and forms of the party's political work or on curtailing the production and sales of alcoholic beverages.

The 2,900-word seventh and last article in the series is published on 28 November, on page 3. The article, which is subtitled "Who Is To Be Appointed to Functions?" deals with the problems of party work in the Sevastopolskiy Rayon, one of Moscow's 33 municipal districts. The bulk of the article is devoted to an explanation of the "attestation of cadres," an innovative form of evaluating nomenklatura cadres applied in the rayon. According to Viktor Matveyev, first secretary of the rayon party committee, sociologists helped the party committee to work out a detailed "attestation form," which contains rubrics for the assessment of the political, professional, and moral qualities of each nomenklatura member, for the assessment of his general knowledge and erudition, his talents and habits, as well as his temperament. These forms are filled in by the members of an "attestation commission," who must not be associated in any way (by kinship or mutual dependence) with the tested individual. According to a set key, an individual score is then computed for all nomenklatura members. If this score exceeds 1,600 points, they are recommended for promotion; if it is in the range between 1,200 and 1,600, they are deemed up to the requirements for their post but are urged to work on their self-improvement; and if their total tally is below 1,200 points, they must leave their current position. If the members of the attestation commission have any doubts about their assessment, they conduct a "public opinion poll" at the workplace of the tested individual and solicit the views of his subordinates about him. This is followed by a thorough 2-hour interview with the individual, which analyzes all his errors and shortcomings. Only then does the rayon party committee's bureau adopt the final assessment and conclusions.

The authors of the PRAVDA series juxtapose the "attestation" system with the "comprehensive evaluation" of cadres used in Czechoslovakia and note "substantial differences" between the two. They emphasize, in particular, the detailed characterization of each individual produced by the attention, "which prevents evaluations from being all of the same pattern, something that happens also in our country."

In concluding, the article explains the system of cadre reserves used in Sevastopolskiy Rayon. It notes that the rayon party committee maintains a "cadre reserve" of at least three people for each nomenklatura post. It also mentions that in a "bold step," the party committee has ruled that at least one of the three people considered for promotion should not be a party member at the moment of his selection as a "cadre reserve."

1987 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU290545 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Exchange of Goods With Hungary"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic for 1987 was signed in Prague on 26 November. It is based on talks between the two countries' highest party and state officials, the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period, conclusions reached by the joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and conclusions and recommendations of agencies of the revolutionary trade union movement. Mutual exchange of goods will total R1.67 billion next year, which is an increase in turnover by 4.6 percent compared with 1986.

Machinery and equipment reresent an important part of Czecholsovak exports to Hungary. This includes, above all, machine tools, power generating machinery and equipment, heavy-current electrical engineering products, constuction and road-building machinery, motor vehicles, agricultural machinery and tractors, locomotives and railroad cars, and so forth. Furthermore, we will export to the Hungarian People's Republic solid fuels, heat-resistant materials, chemical raw materials and chemical products, pharmaceuticals, products of the woodworking industry, and consumer durables.

Among the major engineering items in Czechoslovak imports are metal-working machines, agricultural machinery, light-current electrical equipment, and buses. Moreover, the Hungarian People's Republic will be selling aluminum and semi-finished aluminum products, vegetable oil, vegetables and fruit, meat products, wine, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and consumer durables.

Exchanges of consumer goods between domestic trade agencies, cooperative organizations, department stores, and cross-border trade, which will total roughly R135 million on each side, will significantly contribute to enriching the variety of the two countries' domestic markets.

On the Czechoslovak side, the protocol was signed by Alois Hloch, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and on the Hungarian side by Janos Ambrus, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic. The signing ceremony was attended by Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR.

HUSAK CHAIRS CPCZ CONSULTATIVE MEETING

LD031921 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] A statewide consultation with leading secretaries of regional committees and city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava took place in Prague today, chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and in the presence of members and candidate members of the Central Committee Presidium, members of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and the chairman of the Party Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The consultation concerned experiences from the party proceedings in realizing the conclusions of the 17th congress. The course of fulfilling the tasks of the state plan this year, and the preparation of the operational plan for next year, were evaluated. Particular attention was paid to the work of party organs and organizations in the present period, in particular increasing party influence and implementing the leading role of the party in all areas of the struggle for the realization of the strategic line of the congress. In this connection the vital nature of good quality preparation and the course of the annual members conferences of the party's primary organizations next year was stressed.

DISSIDENT WRITER UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE

AU031610 Paris AFP in English 1603 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Prague, Dec 3 (AFP) -- Dissident Czechoslovak writer Vaclav Havel was under close police surveillance here on Sunday to Tuesday and foreigners were prevented from reaching him, dissident sources said here Wednesday.

They said a police patrol stood guard in front of Mr. Havel's home and told all would be visitors to identify themselves, refusing access to foreigners, including an Italian journalist.

Mr. Havel, a playwright who this year was awarded the Erasmus Foundation prize for literary excellence, has fiercely attacked by Czechoslovakia's Communist Party newspaper RUDE PRAVO.

The paper accuses Mr. Havel's family of collaborating with the Nazis during the German occupation of Czechoslovakia.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL SESSION ADOPTS CADRE CHANGES

AU290500 Prague PRACE in Czech 25 Nov 86 p 2

[Report: "The Trade Unions' Coresponsibility for the Fulfillment of the CPCZ's Social and Economic Program; Opening Day of the 16th Plenary Meeting of the Central Trade Union Council"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On the recommendation of the Presidium of the Central Trade Union Council [URO], the 16th plenary meeting of the URO approved the following cadre changes:

Marie Frybortova was relieved of the post of member of the URO presidium in connection with her election as secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions. M. Frybortova remains a member of the URO.

Josef Zaruba was relieved of the post of member of the URO presidium in connection with his retirement. J. Zaruba remains a member of the URO.

Ludvik Opletal, member of the URO and chairman of the South Moravia Regional Trade Union Council, and Josef Trejbal, member of the URO and chairman of the Trade Union of Metal Industry Workers, were elected members of the URO Presidium. Vladislav Treska, chairman of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers, elected member of the URO.

Frantisek Podola was relieved of the post of chairman of the URO agriculture and Food Industry Commission and Vladislav Treska was elected to the post. [passage omitted]

PITRA ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY MEETING

LD031652 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] An extraordinary session of the Czechoslovak Agricultural Academy ended in Prague today: Frantisek Pitra, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed in his address the role and responsibility of science in implementing the strategy of speeding up socioeconomic development. He noted that the creation of essentially new technological processes, based above all on mastering biotechnology and agro-industrial phenomena, demands intensification of scientific research work, as well as thorough knowledge and more resolute use of world knowledge of science and technology, in particular in introducing progressive technologies which reduce power, materials and funding and labor demands and which also solve ecological problems.

KESSLER ADDRESSES BORDER TROOPS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU030824 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Nov 86 pp 3-4

[Address given by Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense, at a ceremony on the 40th anniversary of the GDR Border Troops in Berlin on 28 November: "Prepared To Honorably Fulfill the Class Assignment Under All Conditions"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker! Dear comrades of our Border Troops! Dear guests!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers, I welcome all here today who honored our invitation to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the GDR Border Troops.

I believe that I speak on behalf of all those present here, when I address our joint cordial greetings from this ceremony to all members, civilian employees, and voluntary helpers of the Border Troops, civilian employees, and voluntary helpers of the Border Troops, to the reservists and our comrades in retirement, to all those who in the past 40 years have helped to protect the borders of the socialist German state!

That Our States Were Able to Develop and Prosper in Peace [subhead]

During these days, our border soldiers are rightly accepting congratulations from all classes and strata of our working people, the thanks of the Young Pioneers, as well as of the veterans of labor. For in these 4 decades our border soldiers have made an essential contribution to ensuring that the worker-peasant power was able to develop and prosper in peace, our borders were recognized by international law and reliably protected, and no conflicts or flare-ups developed at the sensitive borderlines between imperialism and socialism in the center of Europe -- despite thousands of provocations and insidious attacks.

We, the people, wholeheartedly congratulate the border soldiers at the national border and on the coast for this!

Our Border Troops have proved to be a firm and reliable element of the socialist national defense. Side by side with the comrades of the National People's Army -- the protection and security organs of the GDR, firmly linked with the Soviet, Polish, and Czechoslovak comrades-in-arms -- they honorably stood their ground all these years.

This was the case in the forties and fifties when the antifascist democratic order and the young republic had to be protected against diversionists and racketeers, against imperialist agents and armed gangs of the counterrevolution.

Equipped only with the bare necessities, young voluntary helpers, FDJ members mainly -- still untrained in the border service and garnering their first experiences in the class struggle, but with their Soviet comrades-in-arms at their side and led by German communists -- then guaranteed the secure borders of the new order.

Resolute and Prudent Actions on 13 August 1961 [subhead]

The names of the activists of the first hour have taken their place forever in the GDR Border Troops' book of honor and remain a shining example and ideal. Fritz Baumgaertel, Walter Brietfeld, Hermann Gartmann, Kurt Hoefer, Karl Kleinjung, Leander Kroeber, Paul Ludwig, Erich Peter, and Josef Schuetz -- these names are representative of many.

They and many other fighters of the German workers movement developed our border police of that time and laid the foundations of the modern Border Troops of today.

Our comrades at the border have honorably come through nonetheless during the complicated period of the construction of socialism in the 1950's and 1960's. That was the time of the cold war, rearmament, and increasing revanchism in the Bonn state, which under Chancellor Adenauer quite openly prepared the forcible incorporation of the GDR, and whose NATO army, built up and led by former officers of the Hitler Wehrmacht, was burning "to kick open the gate to the East on day X."

This day X has never come. This is in part because our comrades on the border with West Berlin and the FRG on that 13 August, under the circumspect leadership of the SED, acted as resolutely and prudently as the workers militia, as the comrades of our National People's Army and the Soviet Army.

The Border Troops have also come through the 1970's and 1980's honorably, by reliably ensuring at every time of day and every season of the year, on the Kammhoehen in the Mittelgebirge and at the state border to West Berlin, that all imperialist attempts "to break open," "to tear down," or "to pierce the wall" have failed.

FRG Also Had To Take Note of the Fact that Postwar Borders Must Not Be Violated [subhead]

The Government of the FRG, too, has finally been forced to take note that the European postwar borders may not be so simply violated. Chancellor Kohl, according to his official statements, would, however, at least like to be able to "wish them away."

In the years since 13 August 1961, it has become increasingly apparent what a powerful learning process the setting up of a stable border regime and reliably securing the sovereignty of our state has been unleashed in certain circles. What a beneficial effect the efforts by the GDR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact to ensure security at our border have had for the situation in Europe.

Comrade Erich Honecker was absolutely right when he stated at the Helsinki Conference on 30 June 1975: "Only when the security and sovereignty of the states are guaranteed is fruitful, thriving, and mutually beneficial cooperation possible. In the light of the historical lessons and the topical requirements of European policy, respect for and recognition of the principle of the inviolability of borders is the decisive factor. The security of the European states has been and is above all the security of their borders. The horrible wars which devastated our continent this century were the result of a policy which -- irrespective of the pretext -- was characterized by the violation of existing borders, and a disrespect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other states as the starting basis." And Comrade Honecker concluded this thought with the words: "The recognition of the principle of the inviolability of borders remains the touchstone for whether or not a policy really serves peace and thus the interests of men."

What was said clearly there has been confirmed a thousand times in practice. But it is also known what lies behind the ceaseless smear campaigns in which certain media and politicians in the FRG attack the security of our border. Behind it lie the revanchist dreams and the unrealistic speculations of those aggressive and reactionary forces that detente does not suit, forces that hope for NATO's military superiority, and who want to improve their positions of power on a nationalist wave.

While these circles and the forces controlled and financed by them continue today to foam at the mouth about our state border with the FRG and West Berlin, to instigate and provoke unrest at the border and carry out assassination attempts, our comrades in green have continued their service at precisely this border with NATO -- vigilantly, prudently, and with an unshakable feeling of duty.

At the same time, ties of friendship and cooperation have been bonded more closely along the border with our socialist neighbors -- the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR; our country's socialist society has developed more quickly and comprehensively.

Since the Eighth SED Congress, the unity of the economic and social policy has been implemented as a central part of the economic strategy with every consistency.

This is a strategy of political stability, of economic growth, full employment, social safety and security. This is a successful strategy which has so far overcome all difficulties, no matter whether they have been caused by internal developments or external influences.

Deep Humanist Sense of the Service for the Socialist German States [subhead]

These last 1 and 1/2 decades have demonstrated the deep humanist sense of the service at our border in a particular and convincing way. In this period so much has been done in our socialist German state for the people, above all for workers families and for young people -- no capitalist state has done as much.

The results since the Eighth SED Congress reveal two fundamentally different social qualities on German soil on both sides of our state border with the West.

The rule of the monopolies and their way of intensifying production

-- has produced an army of millions of permanently unemployed;
-- has eliminated through rationalization tens of thousands of apprenticeships and training places;
-- has made the rich even richer and the poor even poorer, despite economic growth rates in the FRG.

In our country, the rule of the workers class in alliance with all working peoples has resulted in the fact that every percentage point by which labor productivity is increased and costs reduced, every industrial robot, and every CAD/CAM solution have increased the living standard and the social security of the entire nation!

On this side of the Elbe and Werra the progress in production is not measured by profit rates but by apartments; kindergartens; schools; and old people's homes; by prices for the basic requirements of families, which have been stable over many years; by the real incomes, which have doubled since 1971; and by the special services for shift workers, young families and families with many children. And this policy is being continued, because it is part of our socialist life -- the 11th SED Congress left no doubts about that and the third plenum of the SED Central Committee and the recent meeting of the GDR People's Chamber laid down the very concrete target plan for that.

It is indeed worth standing guard successfully at the border for such a policy of the party of the workers class and the socialist German state, a policy that serves the working people and their families!

How much personal commitment, how many days and nights of hard and sacrificial service of entire generations of members of our Border Troops and former border police, of voluntary helpers and civilian employees were to be honored today! The book of honor of the GDR Border Troops has many pages; and they have been written by the class-conscious workers and workers' sons, peasants, craftsmen, and members of the intelligentsia!

The soldiers and seamen, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, and officers of our Border Troops, have grown with our socialist Republic, with their tasks and performances from year to year, from decade to decade. Today they are better educated, better equipped, and better trained, and also more experienced from a political point of view than 20, 30, or even 40 years ago.

The Example of Three Regiments [subhead]

The example of three border regiments may stand for everyone and for everything achieved by our Border Troops. These are the Wilhelm Bahnik Border Regiment of the Nord Border Command in Magdeburg Bezirk, the Conrad Blenkle Border Regiment of the Sued Border Command in Suhl Bezirk, and the Heinrich Dorrenbach Border Regiment of the Mitte Border Command in East Berlin.

Day in and day out these regiments have distinguished themselves through stable training results and reliable border service. Thousands of provocations and attacks were rebuffed by these regiments. Several competition initiators of the Border Troops have come from their ranks.

During the last training year in the Wilhelm Bahnik Border Regiment alone 2 batallions, 17 companies, 69 platoons, and 155 groups or units won the title "best unit."

From the Conrad Blenkle Border Regiment 25 comrades work as deputies, 26 as members of leaderships of the party and mass organizations in the border communities, and 57 comrades as members of commissions, aktivs, and committees. About 41 members of the Border Troops actively supported the polytechnical secondary schools in many fields, also in the socialist defense education.

Several honorary banners of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers, the FDJ Central Council, and the FDGB National Executive Council; honorary documents; banner streamers; and high state awards decorate the museum rooms [Traditionszimmer] in these regiments.

Trustful Cooperation with the People [subhead]

Today all the regiments of the Border Troops, the Rosa Luxemburg Border Troops Academy, and the Egon Schultz Noncommissioned Officers School can present similar proud results. All these results demonstrate the extraordinarily trustful cooperation with the border population, the numerous "Young Friends of the Border Soldiers Work Teams," the successful youth initiatives, the sport and best badges won, classifications and performance testimonies, the close and cordial relations of comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet units and groups of units, and are the thousandfold proof in protecting the borders of our worker-peasant state. Together, all these results demonstrate a single great oath of loyalty of our Border Troops to their socialist homeland and their allies, to the party of the workers class and its Central Committee with Comrade Erich Honecker at the head!

Indeed, as everyone here in this hall and everyone at the border knows, the successful road of all our border protection organs throughout the 4 decades was only possible because our Marxist-Leninist party has always pointed out the goal and direction, because -- proceeding from the concrete conditions and subjective possibilities -- it has always organized the method required for protecting the border, and because in this way it has ensured the cooperation of all the forces involved, the advance of the communists, and their role as an example.

It is the party of the workers class, our SED, which has consistently ensured that the comrades of the Border Troops were educated to be socialist patriots and internationalists, firmly rooted among the people, who respect their work and cherish the friendship with the Soviet soldiers and their other comrades-in-arms.

It is the party of the workers class, our SED, which has taught and teaches our commanders, political workers, and all leaders in the Border Troops to understand themselves -- irrespective of their function and rank -- as comrades-in-class of those under their command, as protectors of the interests of the working people, and to think and act accordingly.

Ever since our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, has been a member of the Central Committee of the party -- and this has been the case for 40 years -- he has devoted his attention and care to the youth and the protection of the achievements of our people. In his functions as secretary of the Security Commission and then of the National Defense Council, and since 1971 as its chairman, he has always dealt carefully with all the problems of building and developing our national defense.

But the gradual development of an efficient body of border troops, their qualified leadership and equipment, education and training, their service and living conditions have always been and are a very personal concern to him -- whether as chairman of the FDJ, as member of the Politburo, as secretary of the Central Committee or -- since the Eighth SED Congress -- as the head of our party!

Our Peace Course Will Be Consistently Continued [subhead]

Therefore, today, on the occasion of their 40th anniversary, the cordial and very personal thanks of all members of the Border Troops go to the party of the workers class, the Central Committee, and its general secretary, the chairman of the State Council and the National Defense Council, our dear Comrade Erich Honecker!

Our actions were and are determined by the thought which Comrade Erich Honecker outlined in this concluding speech to the third session of the SED Central Committee: "We are resolutely continuing our course of peace, of dialogue, and cooperation. Like Lenin, we regard it as necessary to increase political vigilance against the warmongering of imperialism, against subversive actions by the enemies of peace and socialism and their psychological warfare."

We promise the highest representative of our party and our people: The border of our worker-peasant state will remain well secured! The Border Troops of the GDR are ready to continue honorably to fulfill their class assignment under all conditions.

BEIL, USSR TRADE MINISTER SIGN PROTOCOL

LD282234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 Nov (ADN) -- GDR and USSR Foreign Trade Ministers Dr Gerhard Beil and Boris Aristov today in Berlin signed a protocol on bilateral goods deliveries and services for 1987 in Berlin. The exchange of goods will cover primarily machinery and equipment at a high scientific-technical level and stable deliveries of raw materials and fuels and of products of the chemical and light industries.

The planned exports and imports will make a considerable contribution to the implementation of the "Long-Term Program of the Development of Cooperation in Science, Technology and Production up to the Year 2000," the 33 branch programs on cooperation between the ministries concluded so far, and the 167 government and ministerial agreements. Fifty percent of the products contained in the protocol for the year are the result of the specialization of and cooperation in production between enterprises of the GDR and the USSR, including numerous new and further developments, corresponding to the highest scientific-technological standard. The increased delivery of machinery and equipment for the development of key technologies and for the further strengthening of the material-technical base of the national economies of the two countries was agreed upon.

The GDR will deliver to the USSR metal-working production lines, machine tools, presses and forges, ship diesel engines and ships -- including two rail ferries for the Mukran-Klaipeda ferry link -- electronic products, open-cast mining equipment, wire-drawing machines and equipment for the food industry. In addition, textile machinery, chemical industry equipment -- including that for oil refining, construction machinery, pumps, compressors, photocopying machines, telecommunication engineering products, agricultural machinery, medical equipment and instruments, rail vehicles, and deliveries for the motor vehicle industry -- will be exported to Soviet customers.

The USSR will deliver a rising volume of products of its metal-working industry to the GDR in 1987. These will include machine tools, walking dragline excavators, metallurgical equipment, lifting and transport equipment, geological apparatus and machinery, textiles machinery, chemical industry equipment, woodworking industry equipment, construction and road-building machinery, and equipment for the energy and electrical engineering sectors. Heavy commercial vehicles and special transport vehicles, aviation equipment, and motor cars are also among the important Soviet export goods.

Microelectronic products display extraordinary high dynamism in mutual deliveries. The GDR will deliver special technological equipment, data-processing installations, electronic accounting machines, and stores and components' and the GDR will purchase from the USSR electronic measuring apparatus, electronic data-processing installations, microcomputers, peripheral equipment and an extensive range of switching circuits and other components. Mutual deliveries are also typical in the case of agricultural apparatus, machinery, and equipment.

Stable raw materials deliveries from the USSR are of great importance for the national economy of the GDR. In 1987, too, these will include oil natural gas, hard coal and coke, iron ore, pig iron, rolled steel, nonferrous metals, chemical wood pulp, paper and cardboard cotton, pulp wood and sawed timber and chemical products on the same scale as in preceding years.

The GDR, for its part, will export to the USSR chemical products, such as plant-protecting agents, varnishes and paints, laboratory chemicals, polyurethenes, PVC, ancillary products for the textile industry, and soda. Mutual deliveries of consumer good will also be increased in 1987.

Economic Relationship 'Unique'

LD290741 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] In Berlin today GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov expressed their satisfaction about the steadily deepening economic relations between their countries. This includes the direct links between combines, enterprises and organizations, the setting up of joint specialist teams, the exploration of new ways of and higher demands on foreign trade activities. Willi Stoph said that the interlocking of numerous branches of the GDR national economy with those of the Soviet Union was unique in the world.

Mittag, USSR Production Chiefs

LD282300 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a group of general directors from production associations of the Soviet Union for a friendly meeting today. He briefed the guests on the GDR's projects for the accelerated development and broad utilization of key technologies and their translation into social results. The specialists from the USSR are acquainting themselves at the moment in the Socialist Economic Management Central Institute with the GDR's experiences in comprehensive intensification.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER APPROVES USSR ARMS APPEAL

LD281929 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 27 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR People's Chamber met in Berlin at 1000 today for its third session. To begin with, it welcomed the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 19 November to the parliaments and peoples of the world and declared its undivided approval of the proposals contained therein, which correspond most deeply to the longing of all peoples of the earth for peace and point to a viable way to fulfill it. [passage omitted]

The statement on the appeal from the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted by the People's Chamber:

The GDR People's Chamber welcomes the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 19 November 1986 to the parliaments and peoples of the world and declares its undivided approval of the proposals contained therein, which correspond most deeply to the longing of all peoples of the earth for peace and show a viable way to fulfill it. The deputies of the highest representative body of the people of the GDR also proceed from the view that it is only through resolute international cooperation by all forces of reason and realism that the practical transition to a world without nuclear weapons and stable security, equal for all sides, as sketched out by the bold approach of the USSR to the vital issues concerning mankind in Reykjavik, can be brought about.

Everybody must understand that one does not need to carry the arms race into outer space, if there is the declared readiness and the real opportunity to eliminate nuclear weapons on earth through mutual agreements and strict verification; for it is not the militarization of the cosmos, but true and verified disarmament, which is the protection and shield of the endangered life of earth.

Therefore, the GDR People's Chamber resolutely advocates the radical and realistic measures proposed by the USSR for the elimination of nuclear weapons. The GDR is developing its own activities for this, such as the joint initiatives of the SED, CPCZ and SPD for a chemical-weapons-free zone and a nuclear-weapons-free corridor in Central Europe.

A new period has begun in the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear inferno. There must be no turning back; the historic chance opened up in Reykjavik must be used for the survival of mankind. Now more than ever it is vital to combine all forces for a fundamental turn away from nuclear confrontation towards peaceful cooperation. There is no other way.

The People's Chamber declares that the GDR, at the side of its allies and together with all peace-loving (?forces), will do everything in its power to safeguard world peace, so that the generations living today will be able to go about their peaceful work in confidence, without fear of a nuclear war.

After the explanation of the draft laws on the 5-Year Plan and the National Economic Plan for 1987 by Willi Stoph and the draft law on the state budget plan for 1987 by Ernst Hoefner, minister of finance, the discussion began, in which representatives of all 10 groups in the People's Chamber speak.

The first speaker for the SED, was Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The next speakers were the spokespersons of the groups in the People's Chamber: for the DBD (Democratic Peasant's Party), Dr Guenther Maleuda, deputy chairman of the DBD; for the CDU (Christian Democratic Union of Germany), Wolfgang Heyl, deputy chairman of the CDU; for the LDPD (Liberal Democratic Party of Germany), Dr Witho Holland, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Executive Council of the LDPD; for the NDPD (National Democratic Party of Germany), Rosel Walther, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Executive Committee of the NDPD; for the FDGB (Free German Trade Union Confederation), Beate Goehring, worker at the Banner of Peace shoe factory, Wiessenfels; for the DFD (Democratic Women's League), Gisela Neumann, staff member of the female labor section of the Cadre and Training Administration Department of the Wolfen Film factory; for the FDJ (Free German Youth), Tatjana Mitterer, diploma engineer in the 7th October machine tool combine in Berlin; for the Cultural League, Professor Dr Dr Guenther Drefahl, chairman of the Peace Council of the GDR; and for the VDGB (Peasants' Mutual Aid Association), Karl-Heinz Markwart, chairman of the LPG Spornitz, Parchim Kreis. All the speakers agreed with the draft laws, on behalf of their groups, and on the basis of experiences from their own fields of work.

Following the constructive debate, the People's Chamber unanimously passed the law on the 5-Year Plan, on the National Economic Plan for 1987, and on the state budget for 1987.

The next item on the agenda for the deputies was the draft law on medicaments -- the Medicaments Law -- with a written explanation from the Council of Ministers.

This law increases quality and safety in the development, testing, and production of medicaments, and in their prescription and supply to the citizens. The considerable range of medicaments, which are made available free of charge to all citizens on the basis of a system of social insurance, demands that they be used effectively. The new law, which incorporates recommendations of the World Health Organization, makes it clear that medicaments in the GDR are exclusively for the purpose of medical care. The draft law was discussed by the Constitution and Law Committee and the Health Committee, and recommended to the plenum for adoption. The law comes into force on 1 June 1987.

Then, the deputies passed the laws on the treaty between the GDR and the Kingdom of Sweden concerning mutual assistance in law enforcement for criminal matters, dated 26 June 1986, and the treaty between the two states about dispensing with the legalization of documents, dated 26 June 1986. The Council of Ministers had presented written explanations for both proposed laws. The Foreign Affairs Committee and the Constitution and Law Committee recommended the session to adopt these draft laws.

Next, the deputies unanimously elected Dr Eng Hans-Joachim Lauck, minister of heavy engineering and plant construction, to be a member of the Council of Ministers. Horst Sindermann congratulated him on his election. There was a letter concerning this point on the agenda from the chairman of the Council of Ministers to the Presidium of the People's Chamber.

Prior to starting on the agenda, the deputies had honored the memory of Professor Dr Hans Koch, the deceased People's Chamber deputy. The course of the session was followed from the visitors' box by, among others, chairpersons of the Bezirk councils, and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR. The third session of the People's Chamber concluded its work at about 1630.

HONECKER, STOPH HAIL ALBANIAN NATIONAL DAY

LD282028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, conveyed to Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, a greetings telegram on the occasion of the country's National Day, the 42d anniversary of the liberation from fascism and the victory of the people's revolution.

It pays tribute to the far-reaching changes which have taken place as a result of the national liberation and the setting up of people's power in Albania in all areas of public life and which changed the face of the country fundamentally. The achievements of the Albanian workers in the socialist development -- the telegram continues -- are being recognized and appreciated in the GDR.

Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph wish the Albanian people much success in the realization of the exacting tasks in the years ahead. In conclusion they express their conviction that the relations between the GDR and Albania will develop further for mutual benefit and in the interests of peace and social progress in the world.

JOINT ROMANIAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE BEGINS TALKS

LD0 1555 Budapest MTI in English 1416 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, December 3 (MTI) -- The 19th session of the Hungarian-Romanian Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Joint Committee opened in Bucharest on Wednesday.

Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the committee, has arrived in Bucharest. The Romanian negotiating party is headed by Georghe Petrescu, vice-chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Romanian section of the committee.

PZPR'S GLOWCZYK ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD202037 Budapest MTI in English 1646 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 3 (MTI) -- Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Jan Glowczyk, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and secretary of the CC, arrived in Hungary.

He is to discuss current issues of ideological work and the development of party relations.

PRC ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY MINISTER VISITS 21-27 NOV

LD280502 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 27 (MTI) -- A Chinese delegation headed by Li Tieying, minister of electronics industry, paid a visit to Hungary from November 21 to 27 on the invitation of Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry. Talks were held on the present state of bilateral cooperation, and agreement reached on the expansion of economic, commercial and technical relations on the basis of mutual advantages. To this end, the parties are to [as received] study opportunities for the development of economic relations in the fields of direct product exchange, barter trade, know-how transfer, joint design and production and common investments. The delegation called at several electronics, telecommunication and precision engineering companies. Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Li Tieying.

On Thursday the Chinese delegation left Budapest.

KADAR, OTHERS BID FAREWELL TO U.S. ENVOY

LD281807 Budapest MTI in English 1632 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 28 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, received at a farewell visit Nicolas M. Salgo, outgoing ambassador of the United States of America, before he left Hungary for good.

VERESS CONCLUDES TRADE TALKS IN URUGUAY

LD022017 Budapest MTI in English 1836 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Montevideo, December 2 (MTI) -- Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress concluded his official talks in Uruguay. He held discussions with his host, Minister of Foreign Affairs Enrique Iglesias, and Minister of Economy and Finance Ricardo Zerbino, and Minister of Public Health Dr Raul Ugarte.

In the course of talks the sides reviewed the concrete areas which offer possibilities to both sides to develop the current, modest goods turnover, to extend the range of goods delivered, and to make turnover more balanced.

The concerned Hungarian companies are ready to increase purchases of both traditional and new products from Uruguay, including wool, textile, leather, shoes, leather clothings and tropical fruit, and to continue deliveries of installations used in telecommunication, health services and education, which are already partially known by customers in Uruguay.

Among the other forms of economic cooperation, the negotiating sides consider the founding of joint ventures, and the exploitation of cooperation possibilities arising from the Latin American regional integration conceptions, to be important.

Peter Veress has left Montevideo for Argentina.

LAZAR VISITS BORSOD COUNTY, CHEMICAL WORKS

AU281702 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] MSZMP Politburo member Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, spent his working day on 26 November in Borsod County. The program started in the early hours of the morning in Miskolc, at the headquarters of the county party committee, where Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County MSZMP Committee, and Jozsef Ladanyi, chairman of the county council, greeted the premier. Gyorgy Lazar participated and took the floor at the county party committee meeting.

In the afternoon, Lazar visited the Tisza chemical works in Leninvaros. General Manager Andor Huszar and Imre Pinter, secretary of the plant's party committee, informed the premier about the activity of this enterprise, which employs more than 6,000 workers, and on the initial results of the new linear polyethylene factory. As stated in the information, the factory did not have a determined production plan for this year but the extremely fast work in terms of Hungarian investment practice will enable the factory to produce several tens of thousands of metric tons of high quality linear polyethelene by the end of this year which, in addition to fulfilling the domestic needs, can also be exported.

Gyorgy Lazar then acquainted himself with the factory and paid a visit to the leisure-time center of the Tisza chemical combine.

MESSNER ADDRESSES OPZZ CONGRESS 30 NOV

AU041040 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Dec 86 pp 3, 4

["Text" of speech by Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner at the OPZZ Conference in the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw on 30 November under the headline "The Congress of the Polish Reborn Trade Unions -- We Are at One in Our Solicitude for Poland's Shape and Future and for a Better Tomorrow of Its Citizens and in Our Conviction That It Is Necessary To Successfully Cope With the Difficult Problems of Our Times -- Premier Zbigniew Messner's Speech"]

[Text] Esteemed delegations and delegates, esteemed guests: On the instructions of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, and on behalf of the Council of Ministers, I wish to deal with a number of matters touched on in the materials of the congress and in the discussion. The government attaches great importance to the congress of the trade unions.

Important issues raised by the trade union movement were discussed at a joint session of the government Presidium and the leadership of the OPZZ (National Trade Union Accord) in September of this year. Members of the government also took part in the Poznan conference of representatives of trade union organizations of the 20? largest factories. We regard the achievements of the congress as being a reflection of the state of awareness and of the expectations of working people, and above all as being an important contribution toward the implementation of the resolution of the 10th party congress and toward creating conditions for the effective and balanced development of the ideas and proposals that have been put forward. In his policy-defining report, Comrade Alfred Miodowicz justifiably drew attention to the particular responsibility of those who manage the economy and social life. Society does not expect illusions and unrealistic programs. It expects well thought-out, concrete and decisive actions. I would like to be understood correctly. The government is not using realism to make up a screen covering up a dislike for other alternative solutions. The need for new, non-conventional and bold ideas and propositions is greater than ever before. And it is not important, nor can it be important, which proposition wins the day. What would be important would be the most effective and efficient solution. The quintessence of our attitude toward the discussion in the trade union and the conclusions stemming from this discussion is contained in this statement of fact. We are taking into account the social conditions but we are not succumbing to emotions. The government views the matter on the basis of substantive criteria of assessment. We continue to express this in practice. Let me perhaps remind you of the considerable evolution of its stance during the work done on statutes relating to collective agreements or to factory social and housing funds.

The modification of the draft amendments in the statutes on the functioning of the economy which was carried out after taking into account the results of broad public discussion is the most recent example of taking public opinion seriously.

The debate in the trade union, apart from internal matters of the trade union movement, also touched on a number of key issues of the country. Adopting a correct stance on these issues requires that matters of a more general nature be discussed beforehand.

The 10th party congress mapped out fundamental social goals and a strategy of economic development. At the same time, it voiced its support for the consistent continuation of the reform, for balancing the economy, for an increase in efficiency, for the application of economic pressure and for the modernization of the manufacturing apparatus as being methods for achieving these goals.

Preparations are underway for introducing the second stage of the reform. The commission responsible for matters pertaining to the economic reform is preparing them. The Third Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee will provide an interpretation of its directions. At the plenum the government will present a report on economic tasks. I do not wish to anticipate it but nevertheless I wish to talk about some matters already today.

We have implemented the 3-year plan relatively successfully, better than was assumed. We will also complete the first year of the current 5-year plan at a higher level than was envisaged as regards an increase in national income and in industrial and agricultural output. Supplies to the home market are increasing. We are improving the sphere of relations in the broad meaning of the word. Preparatory work is in progress in every sector so as to meet the requirements of the next few years. This is the result of the involvement and efforts of working people. These must be valued all the more because they were achieved in difficult conditions when there were only slight possibilities of improving supplies of raw and other materials, when there were abnormal financial and credit relations with countries of the second payments zone [capitalist countries] and import restrictions, and when we were aware of the conditions associated with the shaping up of the country's development prospects.

The existing barriers in economic development, the increasing age of the production potential, low export ability, the partial paralysis of investment processes and the multiplicity and complicated nature of the factors giving rise to inflation are factors which we must take into account in the planning process and which we must overcome in our actions.

These stem from earlier periods, became consolidated as a result of the mistakes in economic policy in the 1970's and became drastically more pronounced in 1980 and 1981. Because of economic, and above all social, reasons it was not possible to overcome them in the conditions of the past 5-year period. Negatively perceived phenomena such as the relatively low quality of manufactured goods and services, fluctuations in supplies to the home market, growing costs and prices, a weak relationship between increases in wages and labor results, and fortunes amassed from speculation are external manifestations of these objective restrictions. These will not be eliminated without overcoming these deeper causes. This would be a typical curing of symptoms which in the long run would not be effective.

There are also subjective factors determining development. In other words, those which depend on each one of us. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the 14th Plenum of the Central Committee of our party, and I quote: Everyone knows what the working day looks like at certain factories and institutions. You spend half an hour waiting for the tools, an hour waiting for the materials, a quarter of an hour in the canteen; conferences and meetings are still taking place during working hours; there still are breaks for birthday parties which are frequently celebrated with alcohol and breaks for talking about soccer matches and so on. [paragraph continues]

Out of these wasted minutes there grow not only millions of wasted working hours but also billions of zloties. End of quote. Is this a reserve of the Polish economy which is more than visible? The fact that this reserve can be exploited was spoken of at your congress. Delegate Stanislaw Pawlowski from the trade unions for design offices also spoke about this a short time ago. I agree with him fully.

Our response, and the 10th party congress defined this clearly, can only be decisive progress in management efficiency and the attainment of economic equilibrium. Otherwise we are in danger of having an accumulation of negative phenomena leading to the violation of economic regulations and the unsettling of the economic foundations governing the functioning of the economy. The opportunity for acceleration lies chiefly in respecting economic logic. There is no room here for voluntarism, illusions, or individual gain. The government is faced with these problems. They are also the problems of the trade unions. We shall act effectively only when we act together while understanding and respecting divergences in points of view but at the same time stressing the common nature of our goals and interests.

This government-trade union dialogue in which links at all levels participate is a fact, anyway. This is joint work which is of benefit for both sides and at the same time for Poland. I wish yet again, on behalf of the government, to declare our strong desire to continue and develop this cooperation. It is only during difficult but at the same time necessary discussions can constructive ways for removing contradictions and emerging on the right road come into being.

Esteemed delegates! At the party congress an alternative was presented which is very important for the development of the country. This can be boiled down to the dilemma: Should one advance more quickly by choosing temporary but sometimes painful restrictions in consumption or slowly normalize the state of the economy with lower social risk but over a long period of time? The majority supports a quick advance. We are lagging too far behind now. We do not have time to waste. More quickly means that we avoid the piling up of negative economic phenomena which we shall be unable to avoid if we go at a slower pace. But nevertheless we should all be aware that the chosen path will require the effectiveness-intensive restructuring of the whole economic system, including financial policy and the prices and earnings structure.

We intend to introduce the first preliminary actions already in the approaching year. These actions will be based on restricting certain phenomena of loss-making activity by the economy. Subsidies are a financial expression of them. In 1986 they come to about 30 percent of budget expenditures -- in other words, close to 1.5 trillion zloties. We subsidize not only final output and services but also supply output. As a result the prices of materials do not reflect the costs that have been incurred and distort the costs of the subsequent phases of production. This makes it impossible to carry out an objective economic calculation on the scale of the economy as a whole or at individual enterprises or in households. Reduced prices do not favor the saving of money but stimulate in an irrational manner demand for products in short supply. The excessive consumption of raw and other materials and energy resulting from this in turn forces the development of capital-intensive branches of the economy at the expense of spheres which are the conveyors of progress. Thus it delays and makes more difficult the restructuring of the economy.

Let us take a specific example. Subsidies for heating coal and coke will be close to 350 billion zloties this year, of which 260 billion zloties will be subsidies for coal used in further production. Everyone uses coal which is priced lower than the costs of extraction -- the power industry, transportation, agriculture, and other sectors of the economy. As a result, the prices of the products from these sectors do not reflect the real expenditures needed to manufacture them, either.

In order to hand out subsidies it is necessary to accumulate budgetary resources. These come mainly from taxes and payments from enterprises working effectively. The siphoning off of financial resources not only does not induce these enterprises to increase output and lower costs but, paradoxically, quite simply punishes them for good work. Examples like this have, after all, been mentioned from the rostrum of the congress.

The government is resolved to act in favor of considerably restricting subsidies. On this point we are fully in accordance with the postulates formulated at the session of the commission responsible for matters of economic reform and also in circles of trade union and self-management activists and of various social associations and organizatons.

Next year it is proposed to maintain budgetary subsidies at the nominal 1986 level. In real terms this signifies a relatively considerable drop in them. The implementation of this task will be a breakthrough. The government has presented to the Sejm draft statutes which provide for the first time in many years for a balance in the state budget in 1987. The aim of these actions is to apply the brakes to the backward motion of the country's financial economy. At the same time this will mark the beginning of the implementation of the general changes in the financial-economic system which the 10th party congress has bound us to.

Since we are making the prices of basic raw and other materials more realistic and they are approaching the level of world prices and since we are restricting subsidies, then we must expect an increase in the prices of goods and services for consumption. It is not easy to undertake decisions for price increases, particularly as regards foodstuffs. However, experience teaches us that attempts to artificially halt them lead to crisis. Thus it is sometimes necessary to make a difficult step so as not to be forced in the future to indulge in drastic action. If one acts differently then this in the final analysis turns against the whole economy and all working people.

The 1987 Central Annual Plan envisages that the scale of price increases ought to be somewhat less than in the current year. But their distribution will not be even. They will increase more in spheres with the highest subsidies. The scale of the price increases must also depend on the maintenance of the planned dynamics of the earnings and monetary incomes of the population. I propose that barren discussion about whether prices are chasing earnings or the other way round be stopped. For the goal is to gradually reduce inflation and to guarantee, as was defined in the resolution of the 10th congress, the dynamics of real earnings, incomes and benefits. The government will consistently strive to build a cohesive system of wages. The main elements of this system will be: generally binding principles governing the formation of wages funds in economic units, collective labor agreements, and factory agreements. Tidying up the principles governing the formation of wages in the budgetary sphere in relation to wages in the sphere of material production is also necessary.

A few days ago the Sejm approved a statute on collective labor agreements. It came into being in conditions of a sharp and priniciple clash of points of view. The elaborated model which is an example of necessary compromise on the one hand ensures conditions for the fulfillment of the statute-based rights of the trade unions in the sphere of influencing the conditions of labor and earnings, in the broad sense of these words, of factory work forces and on the other hand takes into account the necessary rules of the economic game. But if we want to be in agreement with the reform then when concluding specific factory agreements we must fully respect the principles of self-finance.

Amendments to the statute relating to factory earnings systems from the point of view of linking more closely together the results of labor with the level of earnings have been prepared. Rating labor, specifying workers qualifications and positions in factories, job certification and the review of organizational structures, and the dissemination of team-based forms of labor organization will serve this purpose. Comrade Jerzy Wrobel from the Warsaw precision products factory spoke in an interesting fashion about the advantages of the team system during the deliberations of the team responsible for trade union initiatives aimed at augmenting the national income. The implementation of the trade union idea of labor competition would provide valuable support for these plans.

The analytical-points system for assessing work is being introduced in stages. We do not overestimate its importance. But the assessment of work creates foundations for the rational restructuring of wage relations both on the macro level and also at factory level. A mechanism for raising the lowest earnings adapted to the rate of increase of retail prices will be introduced. The fact that payment for an increase in labor productivity on the scale of the economy as a whole is in excess of the provisions of the plan has become a bad tradition. Exerting pressure to obtain allowances and tax exemptions has become widespread. This is why in 1987 we shall be tightening up with greater consistency and even with greater determination on the regulations governing wages policy and we shall be carrying out the binding statute regulations. Society cannot afford to subsidize badly managed enterprises which actively seek assistance in the form of various kinds of allowances, exemptions, and privileges.

The wage discipline and limitation of subsidies will be accompanied by only a partial increase in prices of goods and services in relation to the increase in cost. Thus, following the union postulates expressed in the programmatic report delivered by Comrade Miodowicz, we are sharpening up our policy toward enterprises. We expect support for this line in practice from the unions and self-managements, at the level of specific enterprises and industrial branches. We are often blamed for the fact that the government tried to ensure the normalization of the market only through price increases. This does not correspond with the truth. In the present 5-year period, there will be a further increase in supply, by about 15 percent. Taking into consideration the existing needs of the economy and financial obligations this is the maximum of what we could realistically include in the 5-year plan balance. A further increase in supply depends on the initiatives and enterprise of economic units and their work teams, and also on of trade unions and local authorities.

The government will endeavor to remove any obstacles and restrictions in this area. Creating better conditions for the development of local and small-scale industries is an example of such measures. This is an area which the most possibilites exist to achieve a production increase without capital-consuming investments. The development of these industries depends directly on initiatives of local activists, including trade unions. There are great services for improving the market situation provided the quality of goods and services is improved. This was discussed extensively during the congress debates.

One does not have to remind anyone that the struggle for better quality takes place only in the sphere of system and legal and organizational solutions, but also directly at workshops. An assessment has been prepared on quality standards of industrial products, and particularly for market goods, together with proposals concerning further actions to improve their quality. Tomorrow, this assessment will be the subject of deliberations of the government presidium. We think that this subject could be a platform for substantive cooperation between the state and economic administration, adn trade unions and self-managements to create a climate and economic conditions in enterprises conductive to improving quality.

Esteemed delegates, we all agree that things are not well in our country as regards the effective use of power, raw and other materials and that in other countries higher national income is achieved from the same quantity of power and materials and in result, a higher standard of living is thus achieved. Improvement in this state of affairs requires, apart from the improvement in mechanisms of the economy, modernization of machinery, increase in production of modern construction materails and developments of such spheres as electronics and automation as well as the increase in the discipline of quality and thriftiness. This direction is contained in three programs that are mutually complementary: structural changes, the acceleration of technological progress, and increase in the efficiency of the material, fuel and power resources program. They will decide about the success of the national social and economic play, whose draft, following the wide-ranging social debate and approval of the 10th congress of the party, has been submitted to the Sejm by the government. As it is known, the purpose of the structural changes is, first, to accelerate the development of modern branches and kinds of industry: secondly, to improve the quality of manufactured goods, and thirdly, to increase the share of export-oriented production in the total of industrial production. Some of the restructuring undertakings will be initiated by the government. These will be mostly large-scale undertakings requiring large outlays and having far-reaching effects. The second part of the program includes the changes in enterprises themselves, in the structure and profile of production. We shall support them by systemic mechanisms. One of important elements of the program of structural changes is direction of limited resources to the sectors where they will be used most efficiently. This means an end to outdated, unprofitable production which demands an excessive use of resources which are in short supply. This can involve serious social problems such as a change in qualifications of work forces or change of place of employment. This is, however, an unavoidable cost of modernization of the economy. The government is convinced that there is a growing social awareness as to the need for introduction of such changes. [applause]

Structural changes, export development, and quality improvement depend upon the pace of implementation of scientific and technological progress. The outlays for the development of science and for the implementation of technological progress' effects in this 5-year period have increased twofold. The rules of planning and financing central research and development programs have been modified. New forms of cooperation have developed with socialist countries, within the framework of the CEMA Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Development. Work on a bill on innovation units will be completed in the nearest future. The activities of the center create a framework; however, they cannot replace enterprises' initiatives and activity of people employed there. Recently we have expanded possibilites for rewarding inventive and rationalizing activity. This is the less expensive form of production modernizaion. Against this backdrop there has been anxiety in certain enterprises that high payments for inventions and rationalizing projects unduly differentiate wages in one work enterprise. We do not share this worry. Hidden behind them are egalitarian trends at odds with a socialist principle of payment according to work done.

If we are to spread up technological progress, to raise quality and reliability of goods, and to reduce the use of expensive, often imported components we should pay for an invention in accordance with benefits obtained as a result of its utilization. In effect, everybody will benefit from that. It would be good if rationalization and inventiveness could be orientated above all on reduction of energy and material consumption in production. For resolving the issue the government will undertake a number of steps of a centralized nature. It concerns development of electronics, production of electronic materials and subassemblies, increase of production of control and measuring apparatus, modern materials machines and equipment. But here too, mainly the actions by enterprises will be decisive.

A system of economic incentives has been created for these enterprises which saves raw and other materials for fuel and power. Seventy percent of such savings are untaxed in enterprises; of these half can be allocated for bonuses for workers who contributed to the creation of such savings. Such bonuses, paid out of profits, are also untaxed. However, unfortunately, one cannot see a widespread interest in these solutions. They are applied by 250 enterprises whereas in fact at least 2,000 enterprises could and ought to apply them. We expect support from works' union organizations in these matters. The realization of savings initiatives would alleviate the problem of shortages in supplies and would also allow a decrease in production costs. We are of the opinion that apart from the matters of quality, the issue of lowering of costs to the essential minimum, could be the subject of cooperation between the administration and the trade unions and the workers self-managements, of course. Jointly, we could undertake comprehensive actions including all levels, from the work bench up to the system regulations introduced throughout the state, in parallel with the appeals not to infringe on the independence of self-management. They also came up in the course of preparations to the congress and at the congress. They are simply contrary to the spirit of the economic reform. This is, after all, a typical range of choices: either independence, and hence the independent acquisition of materials; or the command and directives system involving the government as the distributor of supplies. The government does not intend to have such a function. We will accelerate the limiting of rationing, increasing the role of agreements in the supply turnover. Already in 1987 the range of materials, raw materials, and products that are rationed will decrease by one-half; in particular this will involve the system of obligatory negotiations [obowizakowe posrednictwo]. At the same time we are creating legal and economic conditions which would discourage excessive stocks and encourage entering into long-term agreements, thus encouraging the development of cooperation.

The increase of enterprise, the acceleration of technical progress, demands a variety of forms and elasticity in the organizational structures of the economy. The means of carrying out organizational changes has been the subject of lively discussion for quite some time now. Taking account of the results of previous discussions and consultations, the government intends to put before the Sejm a draft law on this matter. I would like, however, to counter various speculations and false interpretations. This will be a direction not against but in agreement with the economic reform. New structures should arise on the basis of economic criteria, taking into account the fast-changing conditions of management. They cannot increase the already existing monopolistic arrangements, or form new ones. The government draft law on counteracting monopolistic practices in our economy finds itself in the last stages of work in the Sejm. We are aware that the liquidation of the monopolistic position of certain enterprises is difficult and cannot take place from day to day. This must be done in a longer time cycle through the creation of internal competition, the introduction of technical progress, the modernization of the production profile and also indispensible organizational changes.

Esteemed gathering! I spoke about the government's intentions in the matter of house building at the 10th PZPR Congress and next at the conference of the Warsaw Pact Organization. The evaluation of the efforts of the economy and the whole of building cannot be measured only through the number of completed new homes. The gradual improvement of the situation is possible and will be effected through constructing new apartments, repairing, and modernizing old apartments, as well as providing taxation concessions and material incentives when apartments are exchanged. I will refer to my congress speech, recalling that the comprehensive implementation of such a conceived program of house building will allow for the improvement of housing conditions of almost one quarter of households in the current 5-year period.

This will be achieved by the construction of 1 to 1.15 million new apartments in comparison with 950,000 apartments handed over in 1981-85, as well as by gradual catching up with the backlog in associated constructions, and by modernization of over 900,000 old apartments, that is, by doubling the repair work in relation to the past 5-year period. I agree that the problem of repair work, as it was discussed during the congress, must be solved at a faster pace and with increased discipline. The government has proposed that there be an improvement in housing conditions through an exchange of apartments for several hundred thousand families in relations to over 100,000 in the past 5-year period. For the government has also proposed in the draft socioeconomic plan a transfer of some investment funds to the building materials industry, which today is the chief bottleneck. This, in practice, means creating a capacity for modernizing this industry and increasing its output, and though this, speeding up the pace of housing construction significantly.

We do not treat the plan, the draft plan, as a final document. Every correct and realistic initiative, aimed at improving the situation, including, among other things, introducing loans for housing purposes, or establishing a housing economy bank, will be thoroughly examined and utilized. The same concern constructions and technologies, which Comrade Stanislaw Bar spoke about during the debates. If, however, one negates the concept of solving the housing construction problem that has been proposed, one should also say, according to the principle: something for something, what other social and economic aims -- for example, schools, hospitals, investment projects in environment protection, or municipal infrastructure -- are we prepared to give up to pay the price of the current improvement in the housing situation? Because justified arguments raised during the congress discussion by representatives of education, health care, environment protection, power industry or even metallurgy, gave important reasons for actions in those areas. Apart from material limitations of the extent of the housing construction industry there also are system limitations. One of the barriers of the development of housing construction is the system of financing it and granting credit to it. The weakness of this system is not only in the excessive burden on the state in the form of subsidies, which this year will come up to almost half a billion zloties, that is, twice as much as we shall spend on the building materials industry in the entire 5-year period, but also in a disaproportionate financial burden on citizens.

Such a state of affairs is not in accordance with the social feeling of justice. It is also a source of additonal pressure for dwelling because of the fear that there will be an increase in costs and burdens for citizens in future.

We are preparing a comprehensive set of regulations governing changes in the system of providing finance and credit for the construction industry and ih the principles governing financial assistance from the state for the economically weakest families and also the level of rent. These three elements mutually connected with each other will constitute a foundation for the introduction of system-based changes. One must stress with satisfaction that the trade unions, the OPZZ, have been behind many of these changes.

We intend to tidy up the sphere of the exploitation, in the broad sense of the word, of housing stocks. The government, as soon as the law governing premises is passed, will present proposals on changes in the level of rents for premises forming part of the state stocks and in private rented accommodation. The main premise of this law is that the self-financing of the current maintenance of buildings be gradually achieved. But capital repairs and modernization will continue to be covered partly from state resources. This solution is in accordance with the principle adopted at the 10th congress concerning the increase in the part played by the resources of the population in the costs of maintaining dwellings. The existing imbalances also testify to such a need. For instance, in the cooperative construction sector payments are almost three times as much as in the state stocks.

The draft law governing premises gives factories the right to exclusively dispose of factory dwellings. This will make it possible to make dwellings of this type into an active instrument of employment policy. In accordance with the draft we anticipate that workers who of their own free will or because of their own fault have lost the right to occupy factory dwellings will pay higher rents. You see, the costs of running and repairing these dwellings are a considerable burden on factory housing funds. All these activities are a real achievement in the annual activity of the Council for Housing Issues. This is a competent forum for drawing up optimum solutions in the sphere of housing policy with the board participation of those involved, including the trade unions.

At the last session of the Council, the intentions of the Ministry of Construction, Regional Planning and Municipal Economy in the area of cooperation with the regional authorities and the direction of the housing complex were presented, including the procurement of building land and its preparation. And next, making it available to various investors on economic conditions. Skeleton proposals for changes in the organization and performance of the construction potential were also accepted. Much attention was devoted to the matter of the development of small building enterprises. These proposals are in accordance with the resolutions of the trade unions, accenting the need to demonopolize construction with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of housing policy.

Esteemed gathering! The problems of the protection of the natural environment have been growing for years. They arouse much emotion. Next to the thorough concern for the working conditions of man, the pollution of the environment is also exploited for political manipulations. We do not hide the truth about the existing state (of the environment) and about the real threats. It is, however, far from an ecological catastrophe, although there are efforts to convince us otherwise. We know the requirements in detail. We have decided on the plan of action. The government has accepted a long-term program of environmental protection. It takes in the whole country and relates to the building of sewage purification plants, the use of protective filters, the production of equipment for the protection of the environment, the preparation of waste disposal areas and the building of drinking water intakes. Legal regulations have been introduced, stressing the payments for the economic exploitation of the environment and fines for its destruction. The obligation has also been laid on investors to seek the opinion of the bodies responsible for the protection of the environment in the case of starting up new plants and equipment. The government will also consider the proposal of sharpening those demands declared in the program speech by Comrade Alfred Miodowicz.

For the agglomerations which are in a special situation: Katowice, Krakow, Sudety and Legnica, relevant regional programs are being worked out. A lot of attention will be devoted to the situation in the coastal areas which have an important recreational and health role. The program of environmental protection in the region of Gdansk and Zulawy will be continued. In the 1985-1990 period a preference will be given to measures protecting water. The amount of water in reservoirs will increase by 23 percent. The number of sewage treatment plants commissioned in 1990 will be double that of this year, and in the whole 5-year period there will be about 1,000 more of them. In the regions with a high concentration of dust and gases -- Silesia, Pulawy, Belchatow, and so on -- new technologies of air purification will be applied. In this 5-year period the value of these undertakings will be expressed in the amount of over 800 billion zloties. It will contain central, regional and works' resources. As an example I would like to state that the Lenin Steelworks alone will spend 4 billion zloties for the sake of environmental protection. This should be treated as one of the essential elements of the effective prevention and the wide range of undertakings aiming at health protection for the population. The fact that in the difficult conditions of the past 5-year period we have achieved a large increase in the number of hospital beds is the practical proof of the importance attached by us to this problem.

This rate of increase will be maintained in 1986-1990, even though it will still fail to satisfy the demand. Apart from an improvement to the health service infrastructure, a number of organizational undertakings are also occurring, which will encourage the better use of health service and improvement in its functioning. A package of proposals is being prepared. It will make this important sphere of life more efficient. Its legislation includes the Health Protection Bill and Medical Professions and Social Assistance Bill, the program of sanitary improvement in Poland, the principles of functioning of health centers in the conditions of the economic reform; proposals of rationalization of management of medicines and other more specific documents. This will improve the implementation of the program of health protection of citizens which has been spoken of with such passion by Doctor Wojciech Guglas from Poznan. The planned outlays for the protection of health and the environment are considerable. But the point is not just in the outlays. Also needed is an increase in the feeling of responsibility and self-discipline from economic units and from every citizen. The support is needed of all social organizations, trade union obviously included.

Esteemed gathering: Pensions, various social benefits, including cash benefits such as annunities, social security benefits, and study grants, as well as benefits accruing from the enterprises' social, housing, and welfare activities and from special privileges of branches continue to exert crucial impact on personal incomes. This also includes a wide range of social services free of charge or party paid for such as creches, nurseries, convalescent homes, medical care, and so forth. The pensions and various social benefits have considerable effect on the income of the population, both financial pensions, social security benefits, and grants.

In spite of that, the existing system of benefits does not meet with public expectation. It raises questions on the efficiency of applied solutions. From various social groups, including trade unions, postulates are put forward for in increase of benefits and a different type of supplementary benefits not related to work done. While appreciating objective and moral reasons behind the postulates, one has to underscore that it would require considerable increase of expenditures. The increase would have to be followed by a reduction of means for wages with all negative consequences for production and the national income.

First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski while indicating the direction for improvement of benefits at the 10th PZPR Congress said, I quote: Less for those to whom benefits are of marginal importance, more for those who truly need them. In other words, to reduce the scope of benefits in order to deepen the increase their efficiency. End of quote. The government sees the implementaion of this, above all in protecting citizens who cannot shape their existence through their own work. That will take place through annual valorization of old age and other pensions, and through additional raises of old portfolio. We will also protect against the increased cost of living for families on low income especially, with duties of bringing up children, through the system of family benefits.

For next year we intend to successively introduce pensions for persons who have been invalids from childhood who cannot work. This is a response to union postulates. [applause]

The social effectiveness of the discussed actions will depend above all on the development of our economy, but also on the rational allocation of entitlements from social funds, both those centrally allocated and those which are in work enterprises, the regional bodies of the state administration, and also social organizations. Many social resources are still subject to waste. The inspections of the Social Security Agency indicate an intensification of the phenomenon of over increasing the basis of the value of pensions in the last year of employment. With this aim, overtime hours and excess hours occur, exceeding all acceptable norms. A practice has also been established of transferring the resouces of the social fund to cash in hand payments for workers. In one of the enterprises of the Krakow Voivodship, individual extra payments for holidays and Saturday and Sunday recreation exceeded 50,000 zloties and were higher for higher earnings. This, after all, is contrary to the logic of the system. The government is aware of economic and sociopolitical significance of the problems discussed. We have a full consciousness that all the proposals must be based on a deepened base of knowledge, taking account of the existing psychological barriers. The subsistence minimum is also among such problems. We feel that it is necessary to continue mutual work on this question. Neither we nor union activists are concerned, after all, with outbidding each other or by juggling with figures. The essence of these works should be the supply of indicators for the shaping of the model of consumption, policy for the supply of market goods, prices and wages policy. For instance, a larger benefit flows from adjusting the range of goods to th varied purchasing possibilities than from the spectacular operation with figures as to who is above and who is below the sibsistence minimim.

Esteemed gathering! Today we cannot satisfy all the needs and aspirations of society. We must therefore try to make life easier, and remove anomalies, bureaucratic fixtures, and everyday troubles. It is necessary to state, self-critically, that some of them are associated with the faulty work of the adminstrative bodies -- time-consuming procedures with unnecessary formal demands.

We have already undertaken actions aiming at eliminating such pehnomena. We are increasing the qualifications of the cadres and are simplifying the decisionmaking process. These undertakings have an extremely important significange. The adminstration will always be an organizational component of the state. The point is that it should not be constantly attacked but its work should be improved. There are mnany areas where joint actions and goodwill can lead to significant simplifications. The work of trade and services on work-free Saturdays, successful development in the majority of socialist states -- there are just some of the examples. [paragraph continues]

It is frequent that cultural centers, tourist offices, and state administration offices are closed during the work-free days. Every 15th citizen participates in sports, but the sports infrastructure is closed on Saturdays in most schools. The sports infrastructure, which is not very big anyway, belonging to work enterprises, is not being fully used, either. This applies not just to work on Saturdays and Sundays. Any attempts to rationalize and receive various privileges are met with strong protests. But the point is not to increase the burden to the population. The increased expenditure can be compensated for; the point is that action contrary to elementary economic rules takes place. This is to a great extent the reason for the fact that distribution does not fully correspond to the needs, and there exists a mass-induced fear of shortages, and there appear to be administrative attempts to regulate problems that can only be effectively regulated by proper economic mechanisms. This can only take place through common efforts of social and professional organizations, including the trade unions. The government will initiate the undertaking and resolution of specific problems. These actions, parallel with undertakings aiming at increasing the level of work of the administration, will improve relations between citizens and offices and will influence the shaping of the positive image of the work of the administration. There are, anyway, many examples of good action, commitment, and resourcefulness of the administration, they must be noticed in parallel with the manifestation of incorrect functioning. This was forcefully stressed in his speech on the opening day of the congress by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary to the PZPR Central Committee. The working conditions, often very difficult, are the traditional domain of the special interest of the trade unions. This was discussed here by, among others, delegate Bozena Leman from Lodz. This was discussed yesterday by the CZAS editorial staff. Such issues are the object of constant attention by party and state authorities. Mechanisms for creating systemic interests of enterprises in improving working conditions have been created, among others, through tax relief, assets' depreciation relief, and credit preferences. The system of compulsory assessment of machines and technical equipment also serves to increase labor safety and hygiene. We attach great hopes to job certification, which will create foundations for more efficient elimination of professional hazards. However, in many enterprises there still exists a lack of sufficient understanding of this issue. We also note examples of shortsightedness; for example, attempts to expand benefits and allowances for hazardous work instead of eliminating the sources of hazards.

Esteemed gathering: The system of mutual collaboration of the state administration with the trade union, though appraised differently and having considerable reserves, has been functioning and proving itself in practice. Its main links are various forms of consultations of legal acts and decisions, periodical meetings of the government leadership with trade union, participation of representatives of trade union movement in government councils and commissions, joint problem teams, cooperation of ministers and voivodas with respective trade union bodies. We are open to all trade union initiatives. We will examine opinions and suggestions with great attention; we will discuss options for solutions and we shall listen to signals on existing irregularities, corrupt practices, threats, and conflicts. However, one has to remember that final decisions are to be made by the government which carries constitutional responsibility for their rightness and efficiency, and for conformity with legal acts. We do not expect a gentle dialogue. Today's trade union is a difficult but indispensable partner for us. This has also been testified to by the course of your congress. During working out solutions there have been and continue to be differences of opinion arising from different placing in the general structure of the state. We expect a constructive dialogue. Trade unions have always been a mass organization of working people and an advocate of progress.

We are united by our care for the shape and the future of Poland, the better tomorrow of her citizens, by the conviction of the necessity to overcome the difficult problems of our times. I am convinced that the achievements of your congress will also serve this goal I hope that the joint work and joint commitment to it will bear fruit in increasingly better results, satisfaction for both sides, and above all benefits for the whole society. I wish all the trade union activists consistency and resolve in their difficult, important and responsible work. I sincerely congratulate and wish all the best to the newly-elected authorities of the Polish Reborn Trade Union with Comrade Alfred Miodowicz at their head. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Congress Adopts Amended Statute

LD291440 Warsaw PAP in English 1350 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 29 -- With nine votes against and 42 abstentions the congress of Polish Reborn Trade Unions adopted the statute of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ).

The delegates inserted a provision into the statute which holds that the OPZZ is the only representative of the Polish reborn trade union movement.

Congress Closes 30 Nov

LD301638 Warsaw PAP in English 1353 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 30 -- The congress of the Polish renascent trade unions closed today at 13:45 Warsaw time following a closing address by Alfred Miodowicz, the Polish trade union leader.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN RADIO, TV ACCORD -- An accord on cooperaton for 1986-90 between the Polish Radio and Television Committee and the State Committee for Information, Radio, and Television of Mongolia's Council of Ministers has been signed in Ulaanbaatar by Chairman Janusz Roszkowski and Deputy Chairman K. Chimiddorj. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 30 Nov 86 LD]

TROOPS LEAVE FOR GOLAN -- Warsaw, Dec. 1 -- The 27th replacement group of the Polish military contingent of the U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) left for the Middle East today. Polish soldiers will hold their peace-keeping service in the area of the Golan Heights for the next six months. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1850 GMT 1 Dec 86 LD]

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK VISITS 27-29 NOV

AU031205 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Nov 86 p 5

[Report on "The Conclusion of the Official Friendship Visit Paid to the SR of Romania by the CSSR Foreign Minister" 27-29 November]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, paid an official friendship visit to the SR of Romania from 27-29 November 1986.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, received the CSSR minister of foreign affairs during his visit.

The ministers of foreign affairs of Romania and Czechoslovakia held talks, during which they stressed the particular importance of the meetings and understandings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, for the deepening of the traditional relations of friendship and for the development of fruitful cooperation at various levels between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

It was assessed that the decisions adopted during the summit meetings are being implemented successfully. It was noted that the current level of Romanian-Czechoslovak relations create positive preconditions for a fresh and more efficient development of cooperation in all areas of common interest.

The fruitful Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation at a political, economic, cultural, scientific level, and in other areas was stressed with satisfaction by the two sides. They also emphasized the constant upward evolution of economic exchanged, production sharing and specialization, and of scientific-technical cooperation.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the implementation of the Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the SR of Romania and CSSR up to the Year 2000 signed at the summit level in December 1985 gives a strong impetus to relations between the two countries in those areas and leads to intensified production sharing and to better meeting the needs for raw materials, machinery, equipment, and consumer goods of their national economies.

The two sides also stressed the importance of intensifying cooperation to implement the decisions adopted at the summit economic meeting of the CEMA member-states of June 1984 and the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-States up to the Year 2000 in the spirit of the summit talks of November this year.

They expressed their mutual desire to continue to intensify relations in the area of science, education, art, culture, sports, tourism, and mass media and stressed their role in becoming better acquainted with each other.

During the exchange of views on international issues, the two sides expressed their deep concern about the serious tension reached in the world and about the increased danger of a war as a result of the imperialist policy and emphasized that the basic problem of our time is to defend peace, immediately halt the arms race, prevent the militarization of outer space, stop nuclear testing and eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, and to proceed to tangible disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures, and to substantially reducing conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures. [paragraph continues]

The two sides stressed the importance of building a system of international security.

The ministers stressed the importance of decisions adopted at the latest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states in connection with the need for nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons in conformity with the program proposed by the Soviet Union and in connection with the special program for a 25 percent cutback on troops and conventional weapons in Europe by 1990, a cutback that should be seconded by a proportional cut in military expenditures.

In stressing the need for proceeding, as soon as possible, to tangible disarmament measures, the two sides exchanged information in connection with efforts made by the two countries to achieve those goals; they assessed the concrete actions taken by Romania and the CSSR in that direction as positive actions.

With a view to reducing tension in the international arena and achieving progress on the road of detente in Europe and throughout the world, the two sides emphasized the importance of creating nuclear-free zones and zones without chemical weapons in the Balkans, central Europe, and in other parts of the world.

The successful conclusion of the first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe was greatly valued and the need was stressed that the meeting recently begun in Vienna take place in a constructive and concrete spirit so as to make a market contribution to disarmament and to strengthening cooperation and collaboration among all European states in the direction of which the two countries will act actively.

The ministers spoke out for settling military conflicts and sources of tension, for resolving all contentious problems between states by negotiations, for a global settlement of the problems of underdevelopment, and for respect for peoples' right to freely choose their development road, without any outside interference.

The ministers of foreign affairs expressed satisfaction with the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere of esteem and mutual understanding. They agreed to continue contacts and consultations between the two ministries of foreign affairs in the interest of strengthening friendship and developing cooperation between the two countries.

Seen Off by Totu

AU291826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1632 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/11/1986 -- The minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Bohuslav Chnoupek, left Bucharest on Saturday afternoon after paying an official visit to Romania.

The guest was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Foreign Minister Ioan Totu and other officials.

Czechoslovak Ambassador to Bucharest Jan Papp was present.

During his Romanian sojourn the Czechoslovak minister had an interview with the first secretary of the Arges County RCP Committee, and saw round industrial and research units as well as construction sites in Bucharest and Arges County.

POPESCU-LED RCP DELEGATION VISITS USSR

AU012042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1831 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 1/12/1986 -- A delegation of the Party Academy for Socio-Political Education under the CC of the RCP, headed by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, rector of the Academy, paid a visit to the Soviet Union.

During the visit, the delegation met and had talks in Moscow and Novosibirsk with teaching staff of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CC of the CPSU, with executives of other institutes of social, political and economic sciences.

At the end of the visit, Dumitru Popescu met with G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

During the talks, they discussed questions related to the training of party and state cadres and of economic executives, as well as aspects of scientific research into social sciences in the two countries. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of furthering the exchange of experiences and the collaboration in these domains between the RCP and CPSU, in the spirit of the comradely relations between the two parties, of the understandings established during summit meetings.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH INDONESIA

AU021624 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1601 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/12/986 -- Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Rakhmat Saleh, minister of trade of the Republic of Indonesia, conducted talks in Bucharest, over December 1-2.

At the close of the talks, the two ministers signed a protocol on trade exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Indonesia over 1987-1989.

RABBI WARNS OF NEW WAVE OF ANTISEMITISM

AU021337 Paris AFP in English 1324 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Laurence Lecallier report]

[Text] Bucharest, Dec 2 (AFP) -- Jews in Romania fear a new wave of anti-Semitism after the burning of a synagogue in Moldavia and the publication of anti-Semitic articles in the Communist press.

Anti-Semitism was condemned by Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu two years ago, but observers said his warning has had little effect.

Police said that the fire at the synagogue in Buhusi in the northeast of the country on October 30 was started when four young burglars accidentally knocked over ceremonial candles.

But the chief rabbi of Bucharest, Moses Rosen, said it was "a mistake" for the authorities to fail to recognise the anti-Semitic nature of the act.

Four young men were to be tried in the last few days at Bacau, in Moldavia, and the Jewish community has hired a lawyer to add to the prosecution case.

Circumstantial evidence points to an anti-Semitic motive, observers said. The synagogue had recently been renovated at a cost of 750,000 lei (70,000 dollars), and the former chief rabbi of Buhusi, who now lives in Israel, was on a return visit at the time.

Rabbi Rosen has also complained to Mr. Ceausescu about a poem that appeared on the front page of the communist youth newspaper SCINTEIA TINERETULUI.

The four-stanza poem does not specifically mention Jews, but contains lines about "the poor who came among us", adding "we slit their throats and hung them on hooks, and we will do it again."

Rabbi Rosen said it was a reference to the 1941 murder of the cantor of Bucharest synagogue and two of his friends -- they had their throats slit and were hung up on meathooks. In his letter to Mr. Ceausescu he called the poem an "insult to the Romanian people, who are not cut-throats".

The rabbi also complained that he had been refused the right to reply to an article by journalist Mihail Perin in the weekly SAPTAMINA about the Nazi progrom at Isai, capital of Moldavia, in June 1941.

The article claimed that only 500 Jews died, compared with historical accounts of between 4,000 and 12,000 deaths. The rabbi said Mr. Perin had ignored the deaths of thousands of Jews placed on "death trains", travelling for days on end without food or water.

Rabbi Rosen said Mr. Ceausescu had in April 1985 given him assurance that no more anti-Semitic articles would be published after a series of such pieces by Corneliu Vadim Tudor appeared in 1983 and 1984. Observers said writers like Mr. Tudor and Mr. Perin must have support from high-ranking officials to get into print. The rabbi said he had no complaint about the Romanian Government's treatment of the 24,000 Jews in Romania. Romania is the only Warsaw Pact country to retain diplomatic relations with Israel.

BRIEFS

JIU VALLEY COAL OUTPUT -- Bucharest AGERPRES 2/12/1986 -- Miners of the Paroseni mine, the youngest unit in the Jiu Valley, have turned out one million tons of coal since the beginning of the year and fulfilled their annual plan fifty-two days ahead of time. Thus they have celebrated two decades of operation of that enterprise. The extra production to be turned out until the end of December is estimated to stand in excess of 130,000 tons of coking and steam coal. Equipped with highly productive machines and modern mechanized devices for the extraction of coal, the Paroseni mine is one of the standard-setting units of the Romanian relevant industry. In fact modern mines have also been created upon the new coal structures of Livenzeni, Barbateni, etc. Over the 1966-1986 interval over 22 billion lei has been invested in this great coalfield of Romania, mainly to improve the underground exploitation and expand the mining fields. Local mines have been endowed with 37 automated cutting and roof-supporting units, tens of road and face cutters. Over the last 15 years labour productivity went up more than 40 percent. The Jiu Valey supplies nearly 50 percent of the coal the country needs for coke and semicoke. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 2 Dec 86 AU]

RENOVICA, USSR'S CHEBRIKOV DISCUSS BILATERAL TIES

LD041007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Viktor Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR State Security Committee, who is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs. The talks, which were also attended by Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, and Viktor Maltsev, USSR ambassador in Yugoslavia, focused on the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two countries.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Economic Talks With Dizdarevic

LD012356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2237 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, December 1 (TANJUG) -- Relations between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia have reached a very high level and are characterized by friendship. They are based on the well-known principles of respect of independence, non-interference, territorial integrity and equality, and the respect of different international positions and own paths of development.

The above was noted in talks between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. The meeting was held in a very friendly and constructive atmosphere and reflected the interest of the two sides in the development of good and comprehensive bilateral relations. Chnoupek and Dizdarevic discussed economic relations in detail. Yugoslav-Czechoslovak trade stands at around 1.5 million dollars' worth a year. It was noted, however, that the high level cannot be maintained without a further promotion of industrial cooperation, specialization and joint performance on third markets. Scopes to expand cooperation exist in the machine-building, chemical, food and other industries. Yugoslav-Czechoslovak talks will continue tomorrow with an exchange of views on international problems.

International Issues Discussed

LD021839 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek today continued their talks, which were entirely devoted to topical international problems. Today's exchange of views, like yesterday's dialogue, took place in a very constructive, friendly, and frank atmosphere.

Today, greatest attention was devoted to East-West relations, disarmament, European trends, the Stockholm and Vienna meetings, the CSCE process, the situation in the Mediterranean, and other issues. Both sides agreed that since the meeting between U.S. President Reagan and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, international relations have been in a very sensitive phase. They emphasized that the European countries should support all positive proposals for the relaxation of tensions and the strengthening of peace, disarmament, and equitable international, political and economic cooperation.

The Yugoslav side presented its views on the activities of the nonaligned countries and the policies of this movement as an independent, global, and non-bloc factor in international relations. The federal secretary for foreign affairs spoke in detail about the positions of the nonaligned countries on disarmament and East-West relations. He emphasized that the process of detente and negotiations between Moscow and Washington should not be interrupted, and he recalled the duty of all members of the international community to take part in this process.

The Czechoslovak side put forward its views as a member of the Warsaw Pact on topical international trends and also its assessments of East-West relations and views on the state of negotiations on disarmament and general international trends.

Both sides put forward their views on ways of halting the arms race and reaching specific agreements. The two ministers and their associates welcomed the progress made at the Stockholm conference on security and disarmament. It was assessed that this meeting showed that solutions can be achieved when concessions are made on both sides, which also show regard for the interests of all member-countries. In this context the great importance of the CSCE Vienna meeting was emphasized. Both sides also emphasized the important role of the United Nations in international life. Readiness was also expressed on both sides to develop relations between the two countries and deepen political dialogue.

The two ministers will continue their talks tomorrow. Today Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center and laid a wreath at the tomb of President Tito.

Meets with Hasani

LD021825 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia. During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of relations, which are being constantly advanced in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries and with respect for Yugoslavia's and Czechoslovakia's specific positions. Both sides expressed an interest in further promoting cooperation in all areas, and in the economic sphere in particular, proceeding from the importance that this cooperation has for overall relations between the two countries.

President Sinan Hasani spoke about topical aspects of our country's internal development and measures that are being taken in the economic and political spheres. Reference was also made to some issues of Yugoslav and Czechoslovak foreign policies. The importance and role of the Nonaligned Movement and of all other peace-loving forces in efforts to resolve current international problems was also stressed.

The talks were attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Jan Husak, CSSR ambassador in Yugoslavia; and Dusan Rodic, Yugoslav ambassador in Czechoslovakia.

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

LD022302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2220 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and his wife gave a formal dinner in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and his wife this evening in the Palace of the Federation.

During the dinner, which took place in a very friendly atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged toasts. In his toast Raif Dizdarevic stressed a high degree of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. We should not stop here, Dizdarevic said; rather, we should further enrich this cooperation. As two socialist countries, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia have their own ways of socialist development and their own international positions, but also a great deal in common tying them together. In this context, Dizdarevic stressed that the peoples of the two countries are linked by traditional friendship and cooperation. He also said that both countries have identical wishes to promote friendly relations.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said in response that the two countries and their peoples are linked by the threads of traditional friendship. He said that Czechoslovakia attributes great significance to cooperation with Yugoslavia and that it wishes to raise it to an even higher level. The Czechoslovak minister pointed out the significance of promoting more advanced forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial cooperation and specialization. Bohuslav Chnoupek also stressed that the Czechoslovak Government holds in high esteem Yugoslavia's foreign policy and its activity in the Nonaligned Movement.

Chnoupek Ends Talks, Departs

LD041018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0938 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 3 (TANJUG) -- Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left Belgrade for Prague earlier today after the close of his three-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. During the visit, Chnoupek held talks with Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic on the promotion of bilateral cooperation and on current international issues. Chnoupek was also received by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani and Prime Minister Branko Mikulic.

GENERAL JOVICIC ASSESSES POLITICAL SITUATION

AU010511 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2470 13 Nov 86 p 3

[Report on a speech by Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Organization Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army, at the "recent" expanded meeting of Army districts' assistant commanders for political work -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Among other things, General Jovicic briefly touched upon the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management, pointing out the following: "After the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management has been made, the only thing left to do is implement the document. However, as is often the case with us, new topics of debate arose immediately. One of the moot points was whether only the Critical Analysis is to be complied with or whether other proposals from the public debate must also be taken into account. [paragraph continues]

"The SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium were of the opinion that the Critical Analysis should be the basis for practical work on building on to the political system, but that the other constructive proposals from the public debate should not be rejected either. This meant that after this, the Constitutional Commission should have started additional work on the political system. However, it has turned out that is not that easy and that some old conflicts have appeared, which means that different interests were involved and even leaders do not give them up that easily. The problem of relations in the SR of Serbia also reappeared in this entire debate. There is also some nervousness in those discussions. Therefore, all those problems, about which I do not want to speak further, need to be discussed conscientiously and with utter responsibility, with arguments, and with calm. It is only in that way that one can reach the best solutions. Besides, we must pay attention to national equality, to national and regional interests, but by no means must we neglect the general societal, Yugoslav interest. Moreover, this interest of our society as a whole must have primary importance."

Speaking about another direction of the LCY activity, the president of the Presidium of the LCY Organization Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] said the following: "I can remind you that the 13th LCY Congress expressed general consent on the need for unity in the LC, because this is a condition for the efficient activity of the vanguard of the working class. This was stressed in almost all congress documents, particularly in the resolution which pertains to the action capability of the LC. It turned out, however, that it is much easier to achieve unity in words than in deeds. The open and topical questions of our reality that I have spoken about confirm this very impressively. That means that we are not united to the extent we need be, although we zealously advocated unity at the congress and wrote in documents that our only chance lies in unity. There is no other way for us than to persevere in that struggle for greater unity in the LC, and to do so at all levels of party organization, from the grass roots to the top. The next LCY Central Committee session is also to be devoted to party unity and capability for action to realize the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress."

Gen Jovicic then touched upon the activity of antisocialist forces, stressing that they take advantage of the difficulties that our society has been facing in the present stage of development, and that they have become extremely aggressive and arrogant, something at which the bourgeois right exceeds: "Those forces," Comrade Jovicic went on to say, "attack our revolution's basic values, in particular socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, and the equality of peoples and nationalities. They want change in the economic and political system, change in the SFRY Constitution; they do not hide their intention to seize power." Gen Jovicic also spoke about the fact that those forces, basically "hostile to our society, have occupied certain positions in some cultural and scientific institutions, in some media, also partly in the strongest mass medium -- television. Nevertheless, socialist forces headed by the LC cannot and must not remain idle, but must energetically oppose all attacks against the achievements of our revolution. In this respect, the LC in some communities, particularly in the SR of Serbia and in Belgrade, is making rather practical moves, hauling on the carpet the perpetrators of the anti-self-management and antisocialist activities and calling them to account, something which is good, and in which we all support them."

Speaking about the correlation between the negative phenomena and processes in society and the moral-political situation in the Armed Forces, Gen Jovicic stressed that this situation is nevertheless stable and the SFRY Presidency is kept regularly informed about it. "However, it is quite understandable that we also have some difficulties in such a complex economic and social situation, and under the conditions of obvious differences. Unless the accumulated problems are solved more quickly and efficiently, these negative trends in our economic and social development will be even more pronounced, and it will be even more difficult to strengthen the moral-political situation in our Armed Forces.

"Therefore, it is only by mastering the economic crisis, developing and strengthening self-management, struggling against various contradictions and subjective shortcomings in society, and opposing the anti-socialist forces, that proper prerequisites are being created for a successful strengthening of the moral-political situation. The leaderships and commands, as well as the LCY organization in the YPA, constantly work on this."

Gen Jovicic pointed out the fact that the YPA, especially its officers cadre, has remained united and resolute on Tito's road to the development of socialist self-management, decided for the values on which our society rests and on which its future is projected.

In conclusion, Gen Jovicic referred to the attacks on the YPA, stressing that we may also expect these attacks in the future considering that the Army, as the armed force of the working class and of all our peoples and nationalities, is a very significant cohesive, and stabilizing factor in our society. These attacks are closely connected to the difficulties that press on our society, or rather with the ability of the subjective socialist forces to successfully solve the problems presented by our self-managing socialist practice. In any case, Comrade Jovicic stressed in the conclusion of his speech, all the attacks should continue to be energetically resisted. This, however, is not exclusively, nor even primarily, an obligation of the Army.

SAWPY COMMITTEE REACTS TO CRITICISM OF TITO

AU021126 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Nov 86 p 1

[D. Soha report on the 13 November session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Coordination Committee for Marking and Protecting Comrade Tito's Name and Work]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Nov -- The name and revolutionary work of Comrade Tito have been exposed lately to ever more frequent and cruder attacks of all kinds of antisocialist and anti-self-management forces which -- through articles, publications, books of memoirs, and some quasi-artistic works -- want to compromise Tito as leader of the revolution, initiator of self-management, and politician.

Therefore, all organized political forces of the society, in cooperation with republican and provincial SAWP coordination committees for marking and protecting Josip Broz Tito's name and work, should oppose such and similar assaults more energetically and resolutely, because so far we have been insufficiently resolute and energetic and too slow to react to attacks by antisocialist forces, Marin Cetinic said in his introductory speech at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Coordination Committee for Marking and Protecting Comrade Tito's Name and Work.

"All these attacks against the national liberation struggle, against the achievements of the revolution, against self-management, against the policy of the LC and its position in the international workers movement, against Comrade Tito's name and work have as an aim to break Yugoslavia apart and make impossible its development charted by Comrade Tito," Cetinic said. [passage omitted]

Milan Rakas particularly stressed the importance of the SAWP coordination committees in preventing and making impossible such activity of hostile forces. According to him, one should not even consider abolishing those committees but should strengthen their position. Rakas stressed that some former politicians, who used to be in power during Tito's time, do not miss a chance to attack this or that segment of the revolution in their books and memoirs. For the young generation, which is just emerging and confronting those questions for the first time, all this must sound confusing, and that is much more dangerous than the overt anticommunist hunt and the open attacks against Tito's name and work. [passage omitted]